密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE U.S., THE JAPANESE--AND THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT

THE news which has undoubtedly received most of the attention of the Far East during the past ten days has been that the American Senate on April 15 adopted the Japanese exclusion amendment in the bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on April 12. This amendment is now incorporated in what is called the Quota Immigration Law, the main feature of which is the limiting of immigration from any one country into the United States to two per cent of the number of its nationals in the United States at the time of the census of 1890, and which also provides for the examination of immigrants at the ports of departure. The vote on the measure in the House of Representatives was 322 in favor to 71 against and in the Senate 71 in favor to 4 opposed.

SHORTLY before the vote on the measure occurred the Japanese ambassador, His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, sent to Secretary of State Hughes a note accompanied by a resume of the "Gentlemen's Agreement." In this note it was declared that the taking of action by the American government practically to debar the Japanese from entrance into the United States would offend Japan and appear to involve the good faith and honor of the Japanese government. Concluding Mr. Hanihara said: "Relying on the confidence you have been good enough to show me always, I have stated, or rather repeated, all this to you very candidly and in a most friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the Bill would bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations of our two countries." It was apparently the delivery of a note which seemed to convey a veiled threat of "grave consequences" that, to use a vulgarism, "spilled the beans"! Many senators who had hitherto felt that Japan's sensibilities should be carefully regarded changed their opinion on hearing the contents of the document. The Japanese note is reported to have been exceedingly stiff for one Great Power to send to another, and this stiffness greatly irritated the senators from the West in particular. The note reviewed the methods whereby Japan has, under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" restricted emigration to the United States. It declared that passports have been issued only to those laborers who "were previously domiciled in America, and their parents, their wives and their children under twenty years," and only on definite proof of identity. It was further claimed that no passports to picture brides had been issued since March 1, 1920, and that similar methods have been applied in the case of emigrants to Hawaii, and foreign territories contiguous to the United States with a view to prevent surreptitious entry. Discussing the note in the Senate on

April 14, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declared with regret that the note was not a proper one to be addressed by the representative of one great country to the government of a friendly one, and he added that the question of immigration is one of the greatest of fundamental rights. He was supported by Senator Borah and other well known Republican and Democratic Senators. It is clear that the immigration measure as far as Japan is concerned at least is being considered from a national and not from a sectional or party view. This is conclusivelv shown by the fact that the upper house afterwards discussed the immigration bill and rejected a committee amendment by 76 votes to 2 for a ratification of a continuation of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement. The decision to abrogate this Agreement is no sudden vote based on a snap judgement however; as far back as February 13, the Secretary of State sent a letter to the Chairman of the House Immigration Committee in which he declared that sections of the immigration restriction measure at the time pending in the House would exclude Japanese from the United States and that this was inconsistent with treaty obligations. On March 24, the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives submitting a final report on the Johnson Immigration Bill expressed the opinion that cancellation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan would be justified. On this subject the Committee was agreed on the desirability of giving a wider scope in the admission of Japanese going into the United States for business purposes, but expressed itself as disinclined to yield in its contention that aliens generally who are ineligible for citizenship should not be permitted to enter.

A word may well be said here as to the correctness of the position of Senator Lodge in claiming that one of the greatest powers of a sovereign nation is that of handling its own immigration problems: "Every State is free to admit foreigners upon its territory or to exclude them, in case of necessity, from motives of public order; with stronger reason it is free to admit them on certain conditions, under certain restrictions. At the same time the usage generally followed by governments permits to foreigners, in times of peace, entrance upon territory, freedom to trade, passage, temporary sojourn, and settlement; but it is well understood that every individual presenting himself upon foreign territory, by this fact alone tacitly agrees to submit to the laws of the country that receives him, to pay the imposts due from any commercial operations in which he may engage or any business which he may establish, and to observe the local police regulations." Says Oppenheim, a most distinguished authority on international law (vol. 1:489-90): "The reception of aliens is a matter of discretion, and every State is by reason of its territorial supremacy competent to exclude aliens from the whole, or any part, of its territory... Every State is, and must remain, master in its own house, and this is of special importance with regard to the admittance of aliens...It is obvious that, if a State need not receive aliens at all, it can receive them only under certain conditions." In the case of Nishimura Ekiu v. United States (1891), 142 U. S. 651, 659, Justice Gray remarked: "It is an accepted maxim of International Law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe. In the United States, this power is vested in the national government, to which the Congress has committed the entire control of international relations, in peace as well as in war. It belongs to the political power of the government, and may be exercised either through treaties made by the President and Senate, or through statutes enacted by Congress."

THAT the attitude assumed here is not peculiar to the United States is shown by the remarks reported by *Reuters* American Service, made by an independent member from British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada House of Commons on April 16 during the course of the Budget debate. Referring to the question of Oriental immigration he remarked that he "regretted that the restrictions with regard to Chinese had not been extended to the Japanese. He said that he was sick of hearing about the 'grave international complications' which Japan threatened whenever restriction was mooted. He believed that Japan should recognize Canada's right to restrict the influx of a people whose standard of living was lower than that of the Canadians."

THE origin of the Japanese question from the point of view of the United States may be traced to the middle of the 19th century when President Fillmore in his third Annual Message to Congress of December 6, 1852, directed the attention of the members of that august body to the ill-treatment accorded American sailors who had the bad fortune to be wrecked on the coasts of the then closed and inhospitable land of Japan. The Japanese government pursued until 1885 a policy similar to that followed by China prior to 1860, that is, it forbade emigration of its nationals to foreign countries. In 1885 emigration was legalized but it was expressly stipulated that those Japanese who left their homeland might never forswear allegiance to the divine emperor; they were moreover required to obtain a passport, and return within three years. Earlier than this by about five years there were as many as 150 Japanese in the United States. By 1891 a thousand were entering America annually. The Chinese Exclusion Acts of 1882 and 1892 encouraged the Japanese to enter the United States in order to fill the places left vacant by the Chinese. In order to protect their emigrants the Japanese Parliament in 1896 passed an "Emigrants Protection Law." The result of this was to bring about such rigid requirements that individual laborers could not meet them, consequently emigrant companies were formed to act as sureties for the emigrants. These companies became rich and powerful inasmuch as they were composed of leading business men and politicians. Between 1899 and 1903 more than 65,000 Japanese emigrated to the United States. No real protest against the Japanese was made until 1900; in reply to this the Foreign Department of the Japanese government declared, in July 1900, that thereafter it would issue no passports to Japanese coolies wishing to go to the United States. This has been described as in reality the first "Gentlemen's Agreement." From the beginning unfortunately this Agreement did not work; it was not enforced and Japanese laborers kept entering the United States despite the attitude taken by both the American and Japanese governments. "The chief reason was that the administration of the Japanese passport law was placed in the hands of local officials, from whom it was not difficult for the powerfully financed emigration companies to purchase passports." Moreover the agreement did not apply to Hawaii into which large numbers of Japanese were pouring.

UNREST in the Western states of the Union, a consequent attempt to introduce Exclusion Bills into Congress, in 1905, and the San Francisco School Question of 1906 precipitated the Japanese Question into politics anew. As a result of this, and after much correspondence, conferring,

and secret negotiation which culminated in January 1908, the first formal "Gentlemen's Agreement" was arranged between the American and Japanese governments under President Roosevelt's leadership. The official announcement of a new policy came in July 1908 in the annual report of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration. The latter stated that "an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued and should, by cooperation of the governments, be made as effective as possible. This understanding contemplates that the Japanese government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers who, in coming to the continent seek to resume a formerly-acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife or child residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in farming enterprise in this country.... With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese government of its own volition stated that experimentally at least, the issuance of passports, "to laborers entering those islands would be issued only to former residents or relatives of residents.[1]" The first attempt at solving the problem in 1900 had proved an unqualified failure; more than seven years were consumed in working out another solution--and in the year before it was brought about more than 30,000 Japanese entered the United States, including Hawaii. This was more than twice the number entering in 1906—something which might give pause to those who expected too much from the new "Gentlemen's Agreement" just going into effect in 1908. It may be added in passing that an Agreement similar to this had been made with Canada in December 1907.

FROM the beginning much dissatisfaction with the "Gentlemen's Agreement" was expressed. In Seattle in February 1908, at the First Annual Convention of the Exclusion League a memorial was addressed to Congress which opposed "any agreement which will permit the ruler of any foreign country to make stipulations as to what class of persons and in what numbers shall leave said foreign country for the purpose of immigration to the United States." In the American-Japanese Treaty of 1894, article 2 held a provision to the general effect that either country might exclude laborers from the other. This the United States had insisted upon despite official opposition on the part of the Japanese. A little after the signing of this treaty Count Hayashi wrote in his *Secret Memoirs:* "In a few years, the time will come for the denunciation of that treaty, and a new treaty will be made, which will have no restriction on the freedom of the Japanese to immigrate to America." That the Japanese had long planned to change the arrangement made in 1894 was shown by Art. 1 of the Treaty of 1911 which reads: "The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other".... Accompanying the treaty was a declaration signed by Count Uchida stating that Japan would continue to carry out the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

IN 1913 came the Webb-Heney Bill in California. "This bill left to aliens ineligible to citizenship all rights to real property granted by treaty, *but no others*—except the right to lease land for three years. As the treaty of 1911 did not grant Japanese the right to acquire land, they now had no rights in regard to the acquisition of real property whatever." In 1913 the Japanese owned 26,707 acres of land in California; in 1918 they had 29,105; the number of acres held by lease was 336,721. In 1920 came the passage by a vote of 668,483 to 222,086 of the alien land law in California which among other measures deprived aliens not eligible for citizenship of the right of leasing agricultural lands and prevented Japanese aliens from acting as guardians of property for minors which Japanese themselves could not hold under the law. A bill which would have barred Japanese from fishing in the waters along the coast of California and which would have hit American capital was not passed. Finally on November 13, 1922 occurred another great step leading up to the move which has just occurred in the Congressional halls at Washington. On that date the Supreme Court of the United States declared that Japanese cannot be naturalized in the United States and cannot become American citizens. In handing down the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country Justice Sutherland very carefully pointed out that "there is not implied any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority. These considerations are in no manner involved." Continued the Justice: "In all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1870 of those of African nationality and descent), although the exact wording of the various statutes was not always the same. The Federal and State courts, in an almost unbroken line, have held that the words 'white person' were meant to indicate only a person of what is popularly known as the Caucasian race. With the conclusion reached in these several decisions we see no reason to differ."

"It is urged that we should give to this phrase ('free white person') the meaning which it had in the minds of its original framers in 1790, and that it was employed by them for the sole purpose of excluding the black or African race and the Indians then inhabiting this country. It may be true that these two races were alone thought of as being excluded, but to say that they were the only ones within the intent of the statute would be to ignore the affirmative form of the legislation. The provision is not that negroes and Indians should be excluded, but it is, in effect, that only free white persons shall be included. The intention was to confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

IT is unfortunate that the friendly relations long existing between the United States and Japan should even temporarily be strained. Unhappily incidents take place and developments occur in the affairs of nations which from time to time do strain the good nature of all parties concerned. It is evident that such a condition has come about in the relations of the United States and Japan. Certain underlying causes and general principles involved in this problem we hope to touch upon in a later article. Suffice it to say now that as a result of the application of the Chinese Exclusion Laws the numbers of Chinese in America fell from 71,531 in 1910 to 61, 639 in 1920. On the other hand under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" the number of Japanese in America increased from 72, 157 in 1910 to 111,010 in 1920. Japanese population in California alone on April 15,1910 was 41,356; the number of immigrants admitted from that date to December 31,1919 was 32 196. The total population in California at the end of 1919 was 87,279 of which some 47,500 were over 21 years of age. These figures include Japanese children born in the United States who are, under the 14th Amendment, citizens of the country. California birthrate statistics recorded by

1. Reports of Department of Commerce and Labor, 1908, "Report of Commissioner General of Immigration,: 221-2. Quoted by R. L. Buell, Pol. Sci. Quarterly,: 635-6.

races per one thousand are as follows: Japanese 69.4.%; Chinese 19.2%; White 18.1%; Negroes 16.7%; Indians 10.7%; other races 4.9. The Japanese increase in Hawaii 1910-1920 was 29,599 or 37.15% as compared with 18,599 or 30.37% for the decade 1900-1910—all of which figures go to show that as far as the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is concerned it has not had the effect it was intended—by the United States at least—to have. In conclusion it may be remarked that the policy of the United States toward Oriental immigration of cheap labor is practically the same as that of Japan itself towards *cheaper* labor. Which is to say that Japan is careful to protect itself against not only the influx of foreigners who might take up large sections of Japanese land, but also against the influx of Korean and Chinese laborers. As quoted previously in our columns the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai will frankly inform any who may desire the information that "it is almost impossible for Chinese laborers to enter Japan under the present circumstances. As to the entry of passengers in general, the Japanese police authorities in Japanese ports will decide whether they will be permitted or not." Imperial Ordinance No. 352 of the 28th July, 1899, deals with these affairs in the manner indicated above. We can not do better here than to quote the concluding paragraph of an editorial which recently appeared in the *China Press* of this city: "The stories which have been circulated in this part of the world that there is a likelihood of Japan adopting retaliatory measures against American interests in the Far East, we dismiss as pure propaganda having no real foundation in fact. The interests of Japan andAmerica are far too vital and important for the subject of immigration permanently to disrupt them, and although there may be considerable loose talk by the unthinking on both sides of the Pacific the serious counsel of thinking persons on both sides of the Ocean is bound to find a happy way out of the present misunderstanding."

JAPANESE AGITATION AGAINST "ARTICLE 28"

IN the U. S. Merchant Marine Law passed by Congress in 1920-21, otherwise called the "Jones Law," there is a clause popularly known as *Article 28* which provides that goods shipped from foreign countries to American ports for transportation inland, or goods shipped from interior points of the United States destined for foreign markets, shall be charged a lower freight rate on the American railroads if they are carried between American ports and foreign ports on American ships. To state it another way: Goods imported or exported in American vessels shall have lower railway rates to and from the seaboard than goods transported in foreign vessels—with only this reservation, that when and if American ships are not available the law may be suspended in the discretion of the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Although this law was passed by Congress some four years ago this clause in the Act has never been invoked by the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission on the grounds that sufficient American ships were not available.

NOW apparently because of the fact that there are said to be something like 1,000 American ships tied up for want of cargo the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission have decided to put into effect Article 28 beginning with June 20 next or less than two months from today. According to the news reports an exception is to be made from a territorial standpoint for shipping routes between the United States and India, the Mediterranean and Africa. This matter is of great significance in this part of the world for the reason that the enforcement of Article 28 with the above reservation will chiefly affect the Japanese steamship lines operating between the Far East and U. S. Pacific ports and will tend to throw cargoes both to and from America to the American steamship lines. According to an editorial in a recent issue of the *Osaka Asahi* the difference in cost of transporting cargoes on American and Japanese ships will be somewhat as follows:

From Japan to America

	For American ships.	For Japanese ships.
Tea	G.$1.92.	G.5.22.
Pottery and Porcelain,	2.00.	4.38.
Raw silk	13.50.	21.30.

From America to Japan

	For American ships.	For Japanses ships.
Iron	0.97.	1.55.
Machines	1.55.	1.95.
Raw Cotton	1,62.5.	2.225.
Motor Car	4.05.	5.35.

(The cargo unit upon which the foregoing figures are worked out is 100 "kin" or about 133 pounds).

The same conditions will apply on cargoes shipped from China to America and from America to China so that Japanese steamship lines operating from this coast will be placed under handicaps similar to those operating between Japan and the Pacific Coast.

JUST what the final effect of this will be is impossible to determine in advance, but that the Japanese anticipate difficulties is indicated in the space devoted to the subject in the Japanese newspapers at home and especially in their propaganda organs in this part of the world as well as in America. The chief Japanese steamship lines to be affected are those operating between the Far East and San Francisco, Portland and Seattle and just how they will move to meet the competition is the subject of much interesting speculation. It is said that not more than 20 percent of the cargoes originating in the Orient and shipped to America stop at the seaboard, so if this estimate is correct the bulk of the merchandise shipped from the Far East to America will automatically go on American ships in order to enjoy the preferential railroad rates. Another interesting development of the new regulation will be in connection with the preferential contracts which most of the American railroads have with foreign steamship companies. Most of the American transcontinental railroads have contracts with the various Japanese steamship lines whereby t he railroads act as soliciting agents for the steamship lines and on the other hand the Japanese steamship lines act as soliciting agents for the railroads with which they have arrangements. The U. S. Shipping Board has long claimed that it would be impossible to develop an American merchant marine as long as these contracts remain in force for the reason that these contracts cause the American railway to fill foreign ships to the detriment of American ships. The Japanese in their agitation against the enforcement of Article 28 are apparently overlooking the fact that their own great shipping development in recent years has been largely the result of liberal government subsidy extended not only to lines operating between Japan and America and Europe but also between Japan and China and the South Seas. Some of the amounts granted to lines operating in this part of the world are shown to be as follows in the 1923 edition of the *Japan Year Book*:

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1922 as approved by the Diet are as follows:

Lines	Subsidy for 1922	Lines	Subsidy for 1922
South Seas	Yen 370,000	Japan Sea	Yen 251,500
South China Coast	150,000	Kagoshima-Nawa	60,000
Korea, West Coast	100,000	China (Yangtsze Service)	437,000
Dairen	100,000	Hokkaido	207,000

"Some Asian Views of White Culture"

BY H. F. MACNAIR

AFTER residing and observing in the Far East for eight years Mr. Josef Hall, or to use his *nom de plume*—Upton Close, has recently set himself the task of summing up what he believes to be the general attitude of contemporary Asiatics toward Westerners and their culture. His extremely interesting conclusions are to be found in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the title "Some Asian Views of White Culture." Because we agree with a good deal of what he says and entirely disagree with a deal more, and especially because we suspect that for the average American, for whom he has written, he has more or less accidentally and unconsciously misrepresented the point of view of the average Asiatic of the present day, as well as the ideas, methods, and deeds of many of the Westerners in the East, we draw attention to his conclusions. Had Mr. Hall entitled his essay "A Westerner's Views of Western Culture and Its Relation to the Orient" he would have had a more correct heading, for, after all, it is not what the Asiatic thinks about white men and their culture that Mr. Hall discusses, but of what Mr. Hall himself thinks of White Culture and *thinks* the Oriental thinks. And this is a very different matter. With due humility we would remark that we have been in the Orient half again as long as Mr. Hall and our experience has not led us to think of white men and their culture in the East as does this essayist—nor of Asiatics as he psychologically portrays them. Furthermore in writing for Americans in their homeland, and perhaps as a result of answering many foolish-sounding questions propounded by Americans who have never enjoyed a view of the Golden Gate looking East, Mr. Hall writes as though the attitude of the Westerner in the Orient were precisely the same as that of the non-travelled Westerner at home. Again a case of two views orinarily entirely different. "We have a right to expect that our attainments will influence Oriental peoples—at least their educated classes. But we seemingly think that, in view of demonstrations we give, our superiority in everything from least to greatest will presently be admitted by all but the ignorant, and we shall become the model and pattern of endeavor. To the modern Occident it is hard to comprehend that there are other ideals than its own—that if the attitude of alien races is not mainly composed of admiration, the true explanation is not sottish obstinacy and impotent envy." Exactly! To the modern Occident, and to the Occidentalist who has never been abroad, whether American, Englishman German, or Frenchman, this often seems the case—but surely not to the Westerner who has lived in the Orient. What Mr. Hall here describes is merely provincialism, a characteristic of the human mind to be found unfortunately quite as often in the East as in the West. Surely Westerners such as Fenellosa, Binyon, Cordier, Chavannes, Giles, S. W. Williams, E. T. Williams, Hirth, and literally scores of others have had as high an appreciation of Oriental culture, its painting and literature, its history, religion, and philosophy as Orientals themselves. And not a little has been done by Westerners who appreciate Oriental culture to protect this culture from the attacks made on it by its own peoples.

"We seem to ourselves to have been the only ones who have made progress. It seems to Asia that we have forgotten the aim of progress."—A neat antithetical method of expression in which truth and accuracy are sacrificed to style. Let Mr. Hall turn to any account of modern Japan, China, India, or the Philippine Islands written by a Westerner and he will find page after page of panegyric on the progress of the Orient. And while many Westerners may well, and often do, pause to ask where we are going in our desire for progress, few Orientals will question the worth of progress or deny that the West is, in the modern period, leading the way even as the East did in an earlier day. "The East has not been willing to forget the preeminence we all were once agreed on giving to certain considerations called spiritual." Certainly not—but this does not signify that all Westerners have "been willing to forget," nor does it follow that spirituality is a preeminent characteristic of Orientals ancient or modern in their native lands. The modern leaders in the Orient are no more saintly nor mystical than similar leaders in the West; there are as great—*if not greater—spiritual, philosophical, and religious* leaders in the West as in China, Japan, Korea, or India. "It is anything but a civilized side of our nature that has been prominent in our contact with Eastern peoples." This is a sweeping generalization worth about as much—and no more—as most generalizations of similar sweep. Few facts are cited to prove that Westerners have been more uncivilized in their dealings with each other and with Orientals than Orientals have been and are in their dealings with each other and with Occidentals. Apparently Mr. Hall feels that modern imperialism and commercial exploitation started with Westerners and in the West. Granted that the Western nations have done many things that they ought not to have done, does this hold of them only? Attila and the Huns, and the Khans of Central Asia in their dealings with Russia set precedents which ought not to be followed but which unfortunately have been by the West. Says a Chinese delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference (according to Mr. Hall): "We have just participated in a European war which under former conditions would never have concerned us, and from which we got only sorrow. Up to a few decades ago, our people, fearing complications, followed a policy of isolation. That policy you broke down by force. . ." Very interesting! In the history of the East are to be found some of the earliest chapters of imperialism. Under the Hans China pushed out across Central Asia even to the borders of the Caspian Sea; under the Mings she sent well-armed fleets via Ceylon and India to the East coasts of Africa and to Arabia; under the Manchus China pushed and conquered westward toward Central Asia; names such as Pan Chao, Kan Ying, Cheng Ho, Chien Lung, and Tso Tsung-tang should be familiar to Mr. Hall. Now by what right did China push southward, and eastward, and northward, and westward? Why are Mongolia, and Manchuria, and Sinkiang, and Thibet claimed as Chinese territory? How much of a "policy of isolation" did China follow? When the Portuguese seized Malacca in the 16th century they were but following in China's footsteps, for China had treated Malacca similarly a few years earlier. We do not mention these incidents to excuse the Europeans or to blame the Chinese; we mention them merely as facts. From them it would seem that human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and nothing is to be gained by the pot's calling the kettle black, or the leopard apologizing for his spots. From a commercial point of view it has often been said that China is one of the few countries in which the Jews have met their equals. This being the case it would seem that the Far East has little to fear from the "uncivilized" traders of the West.

Mr. Hall asserts that the Oriental feels that "our moral faculty has failed to keep pace with our development in the mechanical." Here Mr. Hall puts his thoughts into the mind of the "Oriental." This thought is well worth discussing and one with which we are inclined to agree with the writer of the essay, but the thought itself is essentially Occidental and not Oriental, and is being considered much more in the West than in the East.

In only the most general way does Mr. Hall refer to the work of Western religious and social workers in China. He is apparently inclined to consider the efforts of such workers as much an evidence of lack of civilization as warfare and economic exploitation. For the first time to our knowledge the rapid progress toward a national and independent church in China made during the past few years is interpreted as a reaction against the Westerners. "From a willingness to follow our lead in everything, they have changed to an unwillingness to allow us to be the interpreters of our own religion.... They have discovered that Christianity is more Asian than European in spirit—a spirit which we have largely missed." Wonderful discovery! Dreadful change! From the beginning, and in every attempt made to introduce and spread Christianity in China the teachers of this religion have patiently and steadily taught that it is an Asiatic and not a European or Western religion. Is it likely that the acting of the Chinese on the lesson given them by all Christian teachers should be distasteful to these same teachers? And this applies not to China only but to every Oriental country. True it is, as suggested, that since the unhappy struggle in Europe between 1914 and 1918 the prestige of the European (and the American) in the Orient has diminished, but equally true it is that the defeat of Russia by Japan in 1904-5 had a similar effect, for a time at least. But these facts have comparatively little to do with the organization of the Christian Church in China and Japan or of other religious and social organizations. A brief acquaintance with any Western religious or social worker would have done much to clarify Mr. Hall's mind on this subject. From the beginning the Westerners engaged in religious and social work have recognized their utter inability ever to do the work in China which they feel needs to be done—and which the Chinese and Japanese themselves agree needs to be accomplished. Their purpose from the beginning has been to train native workers so that eventually all foreigners could withdraw leaving the work of moral regeneration to be carried on by native workers. Nothing has been more gratifying to such workers than the truly remarkable development made during the past five years toward the building up of an autonomous church and the development of an indigenous form of Christianity in China and Japan especially. In the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. we

find native and foreign workers on a footing of entire equality economically and "politically" speaking—for the Oriental workers are *policy* formers as well as the Occidentals. Shanghai some four years ago witnessed the consecration of a Chinese Bishop, and from Tokyo and Osaka only a few weeks ago came reports of the consecration of two Japanese Bishops. "As native eyes see it, the whole hope of Christianity in the Orient is in the groups which stand out against foreign culturization, maintaining that the age-enriched ground of their own culture is ample to nourish the mustard seed of Christianity, with no need of importing foreign soil from abroad." Had Mr. Hall but said, "As native *and foreign* eyes see it——" he would, generally speaking, have been correct, for what the Westerners have worked for from the beginning and what they are working for still is the building up of a work for, of, and by Orientals. Let any one who doubts the accuracy of these statements consult the files of the various religious and social publications in the Orient, particularly, for example, the *China Mission Year Book* of the past few years.

"Science has brought men physically close together, and they discover themselves mentally as far apart as in the days of Abraham. They snarl and strike at one another. Apparently we need to slow down in our mad enthusiasm for mechanics, until we can catch up in world sympathy." Now is thought did not originate with Mr. Hall nor did it thriginate with an Oriental. It is a thought which has been oery present in the minds of Westerners in recent years, and vt is well that time should be expended on this and similar ithoughts. But communication is only one of many aspects of the application of modern science to modern life. The value of applied science in the saving of human life, and its value in inculcating a scientific way of thought and a scientific approach to the manifold problems of life in the present day are not mentioned. And yet these are among the greatest blessings which the West has brought and is still bringing to the East, and thoughtful (not provincial or chauvinistic) Orientals will tell you so if you will give them a chance—consult men of the type of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, for example. It is all very well to bewail the manifold evil to which Orientals as well as Occidentals have put the modern science of the West: poison gas, destructive rays, gunpowder, the machinery of war. But balance against these the scientific works of Englishmen in India, of Americans in the Philippines, of various Westerners in China and Japan, and of modern Japanese scientists in their native land. Consider, as apparently Mr. Hall felt it not worth while doing, the famine-prevention measures, the reforestation and afforestation of mountains, the digging of canals and construction of irrigation systems, the results of the new and scientific agriculture, the work of modern hospitals—these, it seems to us are appreciated rather generally in the Orient and will be appreciated more and more in the not distant future. This is a side of Western life at home and in the East which the excitable Oriental and Occidental critic of modern learning has a strange tendency to overlook. We are ourselves admirers of ancient Chinese literature, philosophy, and art, but these do not blind us to their inadequacy for the masses of the Orient of the present day—it is only the happy and fortunate minority in the Orient who appreciate the art, and philosophy and literature of their past; the masses slave too hard for the barest of necessities as they have from times immemorial to have leisure for enjoyment of what we call the higher things of life. The science which brings in labor-saving devices, increases the productivity of the country, prevents famine, floods, and pestilence may render it possible for more Orientals to appreciate the civilization of both Orient and Occident.

"Orientals note with some approval our heavy public expenditure for universal education, but are not convinced that we get a proportionate return in philosophical enlightenment and the beautification of life." To which we answer—"No, they probably are not convinced, for only *personal* experiment and careful observation can convince. Vicarious experiment, and side-line observation are not likely to convince anyone." (And in connection with Mr. Hall's fear of the "feminist movement" we should like to hear where the numerous "backward matriarchal tribes on their frontiers" are located. Reference to authoritative works has not enlightened our ignorance as to their whereabouts.)

And so we might continue to question numerous statements of an extremely general character with which Mr. Hall has gaily filled his paper, for example: "Orientals who have arranged a culture to move in routine cycles indefinitely"; "the experience of contributing to help save some starving white men"; "the doctrine of mutual respect, with Oriental courtesy as its extreme outward expression"; "the Chinese carry the idea of mutual respect to an extreme of aloofness and unconcern in one another's difficulties"—"etc., etc.. To each of these glittering generalities we take exception on grounds of vagueness, lack of clearness, and inaccuracy. The culture of the Orientals goes no more in a *cycle* than does the culture of the Westerners in a *year*; each is a measurement of time. Modern agriculturists tell us that the Chinese, for example, do not apply their "cycle" even to the rotation of crops. Japan and China no more "mutually respect" each other than do France and Germany; and the exquisite "Oriental courtesy" to which such encomiums are paid (by globe trotters who think the Japanese "cute little things—and *so* polite") while more punctilious in form than much of the courtesy in the West is not so clearly based on the idea of kindliness, helpfulness, and neighborliness. The "aloofness and unconcern" which appear so desirable in Mr. Hall's eyes are the characteristics which rendered immortal the priest and the Levite in that well-known short story "The Good Samaritan." In his attempt to summarize the characteristics of Oriental and Occidental in a nut shell Mr. Hall has come perilously close to falling into the error which Mr. G. W. Cooke so skillfully avoided when he wrote in the preface to his *China and Lower Bengal* in 1860: "I have, in these letters, introduced no elaborate essay upon Chinese character. It is a great omission. No theme could be more tempting, no subject could afford wider scope for ingenious hypothesis, profound generalization, and triumphant dogmatism... The truth is, that I have written several very fine characters for the whole Chinese race, but having the misfortune to have the people under my eye at the same time with my essay, they were always saying something or doing something which rubbed so rudely against my hypothesis, that in the interest of truth I burnt several successive letters."

With much of what Mr. Hall has said we are in hearty agreement. The Westerner, to the same degree as the Oriental, may well stop to ask himself whither he goes and why. But much of what Mr. Hall has said is calculated entirely to mislead the Westerner who has never travelled in the East, and to encourage Orientals of a certain type in a spirit of self-complacent satisfaction which has served to keep China for many years in the group of nations which are known not as inferior, but as undeniably backward. The present is no age in which to encourage narrowness of outlook, provincialism and chauvinism. To argue or to seem to argue that the East has no need of the West is as undesirable as to assume that the West has nothing to learn from the East. For centuries the West learned from the East; then, for certain reasons which cannot be touched upon here, the West shot forward, and the student was able to teach the teacher. The West has never ceased learning from the East, however, and never can afford to do so. But no more can the East assume that because in the past it has been a source of knowledge that therefore it has nothing to learn from the West. How much of a materialistic contribution is needed from the West cannot be off-hand estimated. But what both East and West should realize to an ever greater degree is that real progress depends on a way of thinking, a point of view, the correct approach to a problem. In the present age the West has developed scientific thought and scientific method; it discourages slipshod thinking and muddleheadedness and indirectness. This a great part of the East lacks, and this it can learn from the West and should.

H. F. Mac Nair.

Dr. Gilbert Reid Reports Work of International Institute

The *Review* is in receipt of the directors' report of the International Institute of China, written by Gilbert Reid its founder and perpetuator. The report covers the period from April 15, 1923 to April 15, 1924, the thirtieth year of the Institute which was founded "to influence the influential and to turn their influence for the benefit of the great mass of people.....cultivating the cosmopolitan spirit and friendship between the Chinese and the nationals of all countries.... harmony between Christians and those of other faiths....the welfare of China and the Chinese people.....cultivating truth and righteousness, moral reformation in the government and among officials, universal peace and better goodwill among all peoples." It is now difficult to realize how suspiciously these concepts were regarded in 1894 for they have since been adopted generally in all foreign endeavors in China. The Institute has buildings in Shanghai, which have been rented to the School of Commerce of the Southeastern University during the past few years excepting the library and Chinese exhibit. In Peking, the Insitute's chief work has been the publication of the *International Journal*, a weekly paper. The Round Table Conference suggested by Sir Robert Ho Tung received the ardent support of the Institute, and China's highest officials were interviewed during the year. Funds have been lacking to enable the Institute to accomplish greater projects, but Mr. Reid, aided by his wife and son, maintain faith and hope, and have ably done what has been permitted them to do.

Operating an American Rubber Company in Sumatra and Malay

BY H. STUART HOTCHKISS

(From the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science)

THE area, which I am going to consider and from which our experience has been gleaned, comprises 110,000 acres. Of this area 88,000 acres are in Sumatra and 22,000 acres in the Federated Malay States. There are planted about 50,000 acres in Sumatra and 10,000 acres in the Malay States.

Method of Operation (Dutch and British)

Preparatory to establishing a rubber plantation, it is of course necessary to make an exhaustive study of the country from the technical standpoint of soil conditions, rainfall, freedom from wind, transportation and labor supply. Success depends almost equally, however, upon favorable governmental conditions, such as stability and the equity of the laws under which the company must operate. In the case of the United States Rubber Company, the countries eventually selected in which to operate were British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

The Advantages of Price Control

The British laws are the fairest and most equitable with which we have come in contact throughout our world operations. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding with reference to the Stevenson plan. It is an act to regulate rather than to restrict. An act to regulate rather is, in my opinion, as much in the interest of the manufacturer as of the planter. The reason for this is that to provide for the future we must have more trees in the ground. As pointed out, it takes six or seven years for these trees to mature, and the low prices that rubber has commanded for the past two years have resulted in little or no new planting during that period. If consumption increases, as it probably will, the manufacturing industry is apt to face a real shortage of supplies a little later on. Consequently, while the Stevenson plan may be criticized, and all of us have criticized it very freely in the past, on the ground that it is unsound academically to interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand, if it succeeds in bringing rubber, as it has, to a price level high enough so that capital is again attracted to new planting it is practically advantageous. The question is whether serious damage has not already been done by the fact that restriction was delayed as long as it was and whether by the time the necessary legislation was enacted, the crisis in the planting industry was not on the verge of natural solution. Some American manufacturers held the belief that restriction was no longer necessary and that it established a bad and serious precedent. The British ghvernment, however, took the opposite view and proceeded on that basis.

Taxes

In British Malaya there is only one tax and this is a very moderate export tax. This has always been based on a sliding scale of rubber values and even under the Stevenson Act, it amounts to a little less than a British penny per pound on the normal amount of rubber permitted to be exported. In the Dutch territories there is an export tax, too, although little has been said about that. Brazil imposes an export tax running in some cases as high as 23 per cent *ad valorem*. The Dutch, aside from their export tax, have excess profits taxes, income taxes and, in one instance in our experience, we have known them to resort to retroactive taxation, which is as unmoral as it is unsound. No one hears about Dutch or Brazilian methods because, unfortunately, there is a substantial element in our press and public with whom it is popular to criticize Great Britain whether right or wrong.

Brazil, which was the natural habitat of the *Hevea Braziliensis*, the tree now universally cultivated in the East, has in the past notoriously mishandled her opportunities. Her taxes have been excessive and her governmental promises unreliable. Besides this, Brazil is handicapped by a scarcity of labor, a plentiful supply of which is absolutely essential.

Areas in the southern Philippines, below the typhoon belt, will undoubtedly prove geographically and meteorologically suitable for the growing of rubber, but radical changes must be made in the laws limiting land tenure and immigration and positive assurance must be given of permanent control of the Islands' affairs by Americans. Otherwise capital cannot be attracted.

Method of Acquiring Land

In the Dutch East Indies no titles to land are given in fee simple, but concessions for specified areas and fixed periods, of say 75 years, are granted, either by the Dutch government direct or by the native Sultan, with the approval of the government. Rentals are fixed from time to time in different localities, ranging anywhere from 16 cents gold to 50 cents gold per acre per year.

In Malaya conditions vary in the different federated and non-federated states, but in the case of concessions, the grant is usually for longer periods, and in some cases actual ownership is possible. Here, as in Sumatra, the State government receives a specified price per acre, which is continually being increased as available lands become scarcer. The present price of land in the state of Kedah, which we are now operating, is close to $20 gold per acre. You will see by that that rubber lands, even in the jungle, have a very decided value.

In all, there are about 3,500,000 acres of rubber planted in the East, of which about 2,500,000 acres are in British territory, 900,000 acres in the Dutch East Indies and the balance principally in Indo-China.

Organization

In creating a vast enterprise in a tropical country 12,000 miles from home, success or failure hinges largely upon the organization that it is possible to build up. It requires a most careful selection in choosing the staff, because mistakes cannot be as quickly rectified as is possible at home and intimate control is far more difficult. Generally speaking, pioneer work attracts men of unusual individuality, and this type is apt to be scientists, engineers, practical planters and, last but not least, accountants, for vast sums of money can easily be lost through laxity of method as well as through errors in technical judgment. The industry is still young, but already much has been learned so that it is now possible to avoid many of the mistakes made in earlier days. This applies not only to the personal equation but to the selection of suitable areas, to the stock to be used in planting and also to the technique of tapping.

The technical men may be engaged in the United States or Europe, but the responsibility of recruiting the labor force rests with the managers in the East. In Sumatra, where we have planted roughly 70 square miles in one block, or very nearly the equivalent of a strip of land a mile wide extending from New York to New Haven, we are dependent primarily upon contract Javanese coolies. These are recruited in and transported from Java, which in point of time is almost equivalent to importing labor from Ireland to Massachusetts. Malaya and Java estates are operated with free labor. I shall have more to say regarding the relative merits of the two labor systems a little later on.

Scientific Department

It is necessary to have engineers to build roads, railroads, drains, bunds for soil conservation, houses and factories; micrologists to study and control tree diseases; soil analysts to determine suitable areas for planting and the character of manures to be applied where necessary; foresters to supervise the planted area and to study thinning and tapping, with reference to yield and bark renewal (for bark surface is a plantation's capital, the bark must be conserved and at the same time you must get the maximum amount of latex from it); and genetic botanists to assure the proper selection of seeds and the propagation of high yielders through bud grafting and marcotting.

The total planted area, which is cleared of all stumps and fallen timber and clean weeded, requires constant upkeep, and some idea of the magnitude of detailed supervision necessary can be appreciated if it is realized that the life history of upwards of 5,000,000 individual trees is accurately kept. We have to keep the life history of those trees and we keep it monthly, so that we can determine the stock from which to bud and from which to breed better strains.

Today the average yield per acre throughout the East is probably less than 350 pounds. With the development of budding it is theoretically possible to bring this up to over one thousand pounds an acre. If we should be able to do this, the cost of production would automatically be cut to what at present would be considered a ridiculously low figure. It is quite possible that at some time in the future we may see plantation owners and manufacturers both happy with rubber selling at around 15 cents a pound. This, however, is some years off, as there is a great deal still to be learned in regard to the technique of budding.

Labor

Reverting again to the question of labor, I have already mentioned that the indentured system is still in vogue in Sumatra and it is to be hoped, in the interest of both laborer and planter, that the present system will not be interfered

with by legislation. This does not mean that there is no free labor in Sumatra, for there is always a substantial number of Chinese, principally engaged on tobacco estates, and Javanese, who settle in the country after their terms of contract have expired.

The agitation against the Penal Sanction, as contract labor is called, is due in the main to a lack of understanding as to what it really means. For this reason a brief description of conditions as they exist may be of interest. The coolies agree to enter the service of a certain employer for a period of three years at a fixed wage. If they break their contract and abscond, their employer is protected in his agreement by their arrest and return to the estate, but there are comparatively very few cases where the law has to be invoked. It is sometimes contended that coolies are bribed to sign contracts which they do not understand and thus become virtual slaves. This condition may have existed years ago, but it is absolutely impossible today; in fact, government labor laws and regulations are so stringent that it is sometimes very difficult for planters to maintain proper discipline. We had a case a year or two ago where a coolie attempted to wreck one of our trains. He was caught after several unsuccessful attempts. Upon being brought before the Dutch magistrate, he was discharged with a fine of 40 cents gold on the ground that he was a poor ignorant coolie and did not know any better. The difficulty of maintaining discipline is really one of the great problems that confronts the management at the present time, due to the rigidness of government control which is all in favor of the coolie. We are not disposed to quarrel with this rigidness because, after all, while we may regard it as now unnecessary, it undoubtedly has a good effect in preventing a reverson to some of the old abuses that existed on plantations in the past.

The labor agreement is signed in the presence of the governmental controller of the district in which the coolie lives and he sees to it that there is no misunderstanding. Moreover, news spreads with almost telegraphic rapidity among the Javanese, as with many other primitive peoples. The coolies returning to Java at the expiration of their contracts would very quickly disseminate and exaggerate any stories of bad treatment or misrepresentation, and recruiting would stop automatically.

As a matter of fact, the indentured labor is much better off on an estate than in their own unsanitary kampons. The dwellings provided for them are well arranged and clean; they have the best of medical attendance and are assured of an ample supply of good and nourishing food, In the case of the Holland American Plantations Company, the largest of our operating subsidiaries, food is not only supplied at a figure averaging below cost but the variety is regulated and the meal is prepared by company cooks. This method has been found desirable as assuring a proper diversity of diet, thus preventing beri-beri and eliminating other evils that sometimes occurred through coolies gambling away their ration, and consequently becoming undernourished, thereby being rendered more susceptible to disease.

When coolies arrive on our Sumatra estates, they are usually emaciated and, in 90 per cent of the cases, weakened by the ravages of hookworm. The first step, therefore, is to put them in a rest camp for approximately a month and treat them for hookworm and any other diseases that a careful medical examination may disclose. Then, at the end of the prescribed period, they are allotted to their permanent quarters in the field. Hours of labor never exceed ten, from which the lunch period is taken, and are so regulated that the coolie has time for rest and recreation during the daylight hours; he starts the day at sunrise. The quarters are inspected daily by the assistant in charge of the division and periodically a careful medical inspection is made of each individual. In the case of any serious illness, the coolie is immediately sent to the hospital, either at his own request or by the assistant in charge.

Java has a population of more than 35,000,000 on an area about equal to the state of New York. Recruiting labor there is handled through agencies established in that country by the Avros or Planters' Association of the East Coast of Sumatra, and these agencies are under the strict control of the Dutch government. The cost of recruiting plus transportation must, of course, be amortized over the life of the contract. This, at the present time, amounts to approximately $60 gold per capita. That is the investment we have in each one of our indentured laborers when we start. Men and women, both, are recruited, an effort being made to maintain the proportion of about two-thirds male to one-third female labor on the estate. The rate of wages on original employment is approximatly 19 cents gold for the men and 17 cents gold for the women, and is almost entirely dependent upon the price of rice. Companies in Sumatra sell rice to the coolies at a fixed price of 12 guilders per bag of 200 pounds. During the war and immediately subsequently, the cost of rice to the companies was five or six times that. Money wages, however, remained comparatively stationary, as companies granted a virtual increase through absorbing the loss incurred by selling rice at pre-war levels.

At the end of the contract the coolies have the option either of re-engaging for a period of two years at increased wages, or remaining on the estate as free labor and continuing at their pleasure to occupy company quarters, or of being returned to their native homes in Java at company expense. About 85 per cent of the men and 60 per cent of the women exercise the privilege of re-engaging. The women who do not re-engage usually remain on the estate and raise their families.

The coolie is always better off physically at the end of his contract, because of the personal care that he receives from both employer and government.

It will readily be appreciated that, having invested so much in labor force, the employer necessarily is induced to spend large sums to keep its unit of efficiency at the maximum. This can only be accomplished by keeping the sick and death rates at a minimum. As an estate grows older, it tends to become more healthy, for jungle clearing and malaria go hand in hand. We have gradually watched our sick rate drop from over 4 per cent, which in the old days was considered excellent, down to less than one per cent today, while the death rate is now running about 1.2 per cent per thousand.

On the Malayan Peninsula, as I have said before, we, in common with other estates, are dependent entirely upon free labor, working preferably with Tamils and Telegus from southern India, although many Chinese are used for the heavier work of felling jungle. In Malaya, competition for labor is very keen in normal times, but the Indian is very prone to follow individual Europeans who acquire a reputation for fair and liberal treatment. For this reason, personality is an even greater asset in a manager or assistant there than in Sumatra. A free labor force is less permanent than an indentured force, so there is a gentlemen's agreement among planters in Malaya not to deliberately crimp each other's employes. A company is supposed to recruit in India and transport to Malaya a number of coolies approximately equivalent to those employed in its own opeartions, so that the total population of the Peninsula is increased with expanding operations. Indian labor is receruited by sending native Kanganis or local foremen to the different Indian villages where the Malay district, if not the individual estate, is well known by the usual native means of wireless communication.

In opening up in Malaya, it is of the greatest importance to establish a good reputation for health and congenial conditions of employment from the very first; otherwise, labor will refuse to come or, once arriving, will rapidly disperse to other more popular localities, leaving the unfortunate manager nothing to show for the expense incurred.

Conditions in Sumatra under the contract system have been generally better than in Malaya, because Malayan planters, regarding their labor force as transitory, have been unwilling to invest as heavily in permanent projects for sanitation. This condition, however, is rapidly changing for the better, and today the movement is general to regard a force as permanent in total, even if there are individual exchanges in the personnel with other estates.

Under the contract system in Sumatra, rice the principal article of diet, is sold to the coolie at a fixed minimum price, the company absorbing any excess that it is necessary to pay on the market to secure the supply. In Malaya, rice, dried fish and vegetables are sold at cost. In both places, an effort is made to give the laborer facilities for keeping their own chickens and growing vegetables.

Amusements

Throughout the planting countries in the East, generally, encouragement is being given to the development of athletics and, at stated periods during the year, field days are held. Besides this, moving pictures are being introduced as an added entertainment. The films, however, are very carefully censored and an effort is made to show nothing that will decrease the respect of the native, particularly for white women. It is curious to study the mentality of the native. One would think that seeing moving pictures of the wonders of the world would interest him, but this is not the case. All that he seems to care for is horse play of the Charlie Chaplin variety. Despite our efforts at censorship, I think that the coolie I told you about who tried to wreck the train may have gotten his idea from the movies after all, as the explanation that he gave of his motive was that he wanted to see the smash.

Hospital Organization

Both Dutch and British laws require ample hospital facilities and these are closely supervised. A few of the

larger properties, such as our big Sumatra group, maintain their own; in other cases, there are centrally located hospitals supported jointly by a number of neighboring estates.

We have a hospital for Europeans with European nurses and the big central hospital for Asiatics, with nearly a thousand beds, including a maternity ward. The chief medical officers are European, supported by a staff of native assistants and dressers trained in the Dutch East Indian medical school at Batavia. The building itself is brick with tiled roofs and the operating and dressing rooms are supplied with the most modern equipment, permitting of thoroughly up-to-date treatment of any cases that may occur.

The labor force of the Holland American Plantation Company numbers from 14,000, to 20,000, scattered over the seventy square miles of cultivated area, each division being connected with the central administration, both by motor roads and by narrow-gauge steam railway. Foodstuffs and supplies are distributed by these systems of communication and sick coolies are brought in by ambulances.

As previously mentioned, it is of primary importance to eliminate hookworm, as the resulting enervation renders the coolie susceptible to every other sort of more serious disease. In the old days, cholera epidemics took heavy toll, but medical science has now provided a vaccine so that this is no longer feared. Beri-beri, which comes from eating polished rice, has also disappeared as a result of regulating diet. As epidemic of influenza proved disastrous on one occasion, and there are occasional epidemics of other diseases. Malaria is perhaps man's worst enemy in the East, and while great progress has been made in the extermination of the mosquito, the obvious difficulties of eliminating him entirely are very great. In this work, as well as in all other matters of sanitation and preventive medicine, it would be difficult to say too much in praise of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation and the assistance that it has rendered us in an advisory way.

The laws of many of the states in Malaya prohibit the maintenance of private hospitals, requiring all very sick coolies to be transferred to nearby government institutions. This being the case, it is only possible to maintain temporary hospitals on the estates. These government hospitals do not compare favorably with the hospitals of Sumatra and, generally speaking, here again, the free labor in Malaya is at a disadvantage as compared with the labor across the Straits of Malacca.

We are at the present time, opening approximately 10,000 acres of jungle in Kedah which, when completed, will be perhaps the largest single unit in Malaya. As this work progresses, an effort will be made to obtain permission to erect and maintain our own hospital, designed on most modern lines, because, here, as in Sumatra, it is to the financial interest of the company to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in its labor force.

Life of the European on the Estate

The average plantation manager is beginning to get old at from 40 to 45 and ready to be replaced by a younger man. He has probably come out to the East at the age of 22 or 23, served his apprenticeship of six or seven years as an assistant, learned the business and then been assigned as manager to some small estate to begin with. Both managers and assistants are provided with free housing, medical attention and, in the case of managers, usually an automobile for transportation. The houses vary greatly on individual estates, but for the most part they are designed for the tropics and if of good construction are exceedingly comfortable. Life is not nearly as primitive as one is apt to imagine, except in very remote and undeveloped districts, for there are many home comforts including excellent telephone systems. There are usually good clubs within easy distance, with billiard tables, tennis courts and often golf courses, football and cricket fields.

In Sumatra we are blessed with a beautiful hill station, Brastagi, which is easily reached. There is a hotel there and many of the companies such as ours maintain private bungalows for the use of their staffs. Five thousand feet makes a tremendous difference in temperature, and a few weeks of outdoor life in a temperate zone works marvels in resuscitating vigor and interest in life after a period of perhaps monotonous work in the lowlands.

In the old days, young men going out expected to stay six or eight years before returning to their homes on leave, but now the period has been cut to three years (except in the case of the Dutch who usually remain about five years) and the agreements usually provide for six months' leave on full pay at the expiration.

Throughout the East generally, it is customary to pay bonuses to the staff or to allow them a percentage of the profits of the undertaking. In Sumatra we distribute, under this latter plan, 12½ per cent of our earnings to those engaged directly in productiion and bonuses up to 25 per cent of their salaries to others. Life in the East, generally speaking, unfits the average man for work at home later in life; consequently, the theory is that men should leave the East with at least a modest competency, and profit sharing and bonuses are intended to make this possible. In addition, we have in force pension plans which not only benefit Europeans but also the coolies themselves, after service of 25 years. I think that is becoming more and more general in the East, and the coolie labor which used to be so very transitory is now becoming much more permanent.

In brief, the whole managerial problem is almost analagous to handling an army; the general staff is in New York, with liaison officers in London and Amsterdam; a major general or managing director is in the East; the brigadier general is the head manager; the colonels, the managers of estates; and the captains, the assistants, who come in direct contact with their companies of laborers.

The Problem of the United States

The areas suitable for growing rubber, particularly Hevea or Fine Para on which the industry depends, are limited geographically, so that it is unlikely that appreciable quantities can ever be grown within the confines of the United States. This being the case, the American industry must depend either upon our own tropical possessions or upon foreign countries. Of course we always will get a certain amount of rubber from guayule, which can be grown in northern Mexico and Texas, but the amount will probably not be very appreciable as compared with the total.

Up to the present time, labor and land laws, together with the indefinite political future, have prevented capital from flowing to the Philippines. Shortage of low-priced labor and government insecurity have likewise discouraged investment in Latin-America. Twenty years ago virtually 100 per cent of the rubber consumed in the world was from wild sources; today approximately 93 per cent comes from plantations established principally under the British and Dutch flags in the Middle East.

Based upon the experience of the United States Rubber Company as the owner of extensive plantations, both in Malaya and Sumatra, we can see no reason other than military why we should not be perfectly safe in allowing the future to develop along logical economic lines as in the past. The British and Dutch Colonies are well administered and property rights secure.

As to the military dangers to which I referred, it has always seemed to me that the practical way to protect the United States, in view of the fact that we will probably never be able to grow our rubber requirements within our own territory, is to create some sort of a revolving rubber reserve, either in the hands of manufacturers under government supervision or by the government itself. If this stock were equivalent to a year's supply, the carrying charges would not be excessively heavy and, in the case of an emergency, the government would immediately place an embargo on the use of rubber for luxury purposes. In that way the consumption would be reduced enormously and at the same time by introducing more reclaimed rubber into compounds, it is quite possible that this country might carry on for at least two years without the necessity for depending upon any foreign sources. I have never personally attached tremendous importance to this military aspect, although the Army and Navy must necessarily take it into consideration. I have always considered a war between the United States and Great Britain as so unthinkable that if it should occur, there would not be much use in anything.

It is unlikely that there will ever be more than a temporary shortage of rubber in the world, but, as with any crop having a seven-year cycle, the pendulum is certain to swing back and forth. The greatest danger that the industry faces today is a shortage some years hence, due to the unprofitably low prices for crude which have prevailed in the past two years. These have prevented new plantings which may be needed in the future to take care of the ever increasing consumption. The essential factor in order to secure adequate supplies for the future is a price for rubber high enough to make planting profitable. If this condition prevails, money will automatically flow to every tropical country that is economically able to compete and the world will have all the rubber that it needs.

Note:—Mr. Hotchkiss, the writer of the foregoing article, is an official at the U. S. Rubber Co., N. Y.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Timothy Ting-fang Lew
劉廷芳
(Liu T'ing-fang)

Dr. Lew was born at Wenchow, Chekiang, in 1891 and received his preliminary education at St. John's University, Shanghai, where he won the Viceroy's Medal for Chinese Essay Writing. Dr. Lew then went to America and entered the University of Georgia where he won the Horace Russell Prize in Psychology. He later distinguished himself at Columbia University where he received the degree of B. A. (1914), M. A. (1915) and Ph. D. in Psychology and Education (1920), and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He then studied Theology in the Union Seminary, winning the highest merit scholarship and an appointment to the Dean's Scholarship at Columbia. Later he received from Yale the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B. D.) in 1918 with magna cum laude, winning also the Fogg Divinity Scholarship. He was later appointed an Assistant in the Department of Religious Education in Union Seminary, the first Chinese ever appointed to teach any subject other than Chinese in an American theological school. He was elected to membership in the American Society of Church History and to the Council of the Religious Education Association. Dr. Lew returned to China in 1920, and was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Peking Government Teachers' College; Professor of Psychology in the National University of Peking; and a member of the theological faculty of the Peking University (Yenching Ta Hsu'eh). In 1921 Dr. Lew was elected Dean of the School of Theology in the Yenching University, resigning his deanship in Teachers' College. His activities since his return to China have been very varied, including: joint-editor of *China in Education*; joint-author with Dr. Hu Suh and others of "China To-day," "Some Aspects of Chinese Civilization;" joint-author with Prof. W. A. McCall of Columbia of "How to Measure in Education," "Method of Constructing Psychological and Educational Tests;" author of "China in America Text Books," "The Psychological Study of Learning Chinese," "Middle School Intelligence Tests," "Problems of the Chinese Church," "The Responsibility of Ministers in the Renaissance Movement;" Associate Editor of *The Journal of New Education*; editor of *The Life Journal*; member of the National Christian Council; member of the National Christian Educational Association and Chairman of its Committee of Standardized Tests; Member of the Literature Committee of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A; Board of Directors of the Peking Y. M. C. A; National Association for the Advancement of Education; Executive Secretary of the Society for the study of International Education; Executive Council of the China Psychological Association; Commission of National Phonetics; Commission of the Ministry of Education on the Investigation of Elementary School Records, etc. In addition to being Dean of the Faculty of Theology and Professor in the Peking University, Dr. Lew is also Professor of the National Peking Normal University and Lecturer of the National University of Peking. Dr. Lew's address is c/o Yenching University, Peking.

Mr. Dakuin K. Lieu
劉大鈞字陶
(Liu Ta-chun)

Mr. Lieu was born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu Province, in 1891. He studied mathematics, science and modern languages under private tutors until he reached the age of 14 when he attended school in Shanghai and Peking. At the former place he attended the Y. M. C. A. School; and at the latter he went to the Wu Ch'eng Middle School first and then the Imperial University. In 1911 Mr. Lieu went to America and studied economics at the University of Michigan. In 1915, upon the advice and under the direction of Professor Henry C. Adams, he travelled extensively in the United States studying industrial and financial conditions of that country as affected by the Great War. He received B. A. degree in June and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Upon returning to China, Mr. Lieu became English Secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association. From 1916 to 1919 he was Professor of Economy in the Tsing Hua College. During 1919-1920 he was Cost Accountant of the Hanyang Iron Works. In 1920 he joined the Government Bureau of Economic Information of which he is now Chief of the Research and Investigation Department. In September 1923 Mr. Lieu was appointed expert of the All-China Finance Commission. Mr. Lieu has served at different times as Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, Expert of the Special Tariff Conference Preparation Bureau of the Foreign Office, Dean of the English Department of the Peking Government Teachers' College, Professor of English of the same college. Mr. Lieu was elected a Fellow of the Royal English Society of Arts in 1920.

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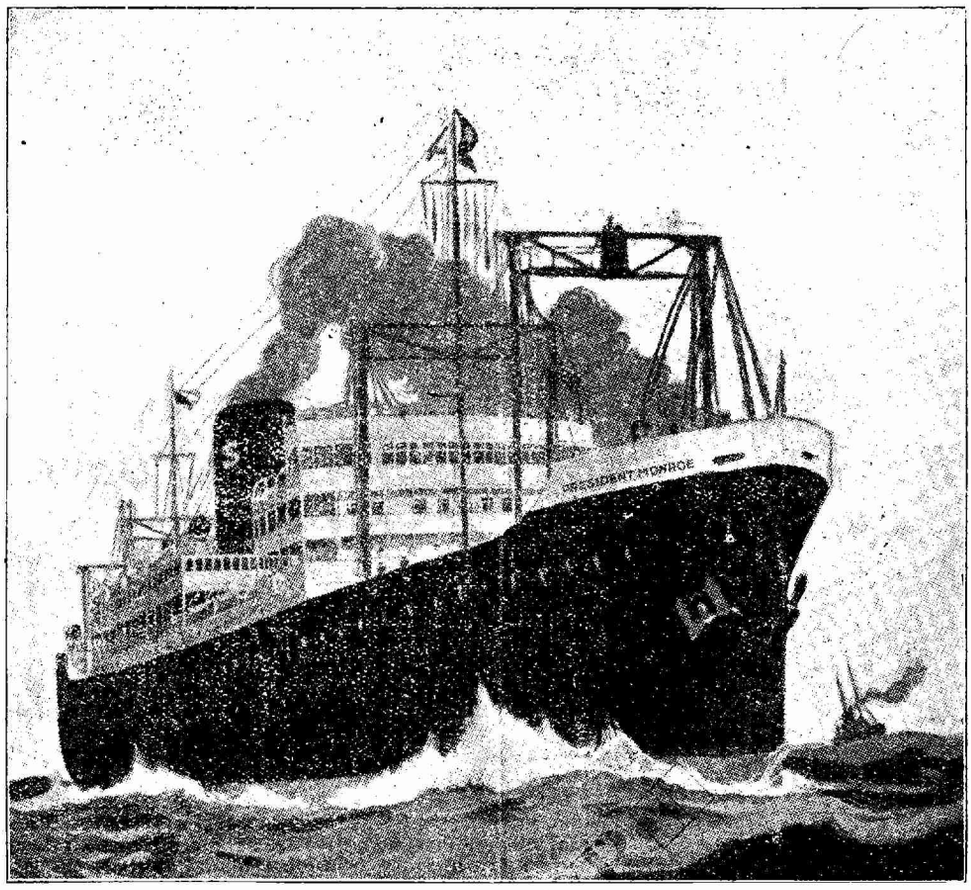

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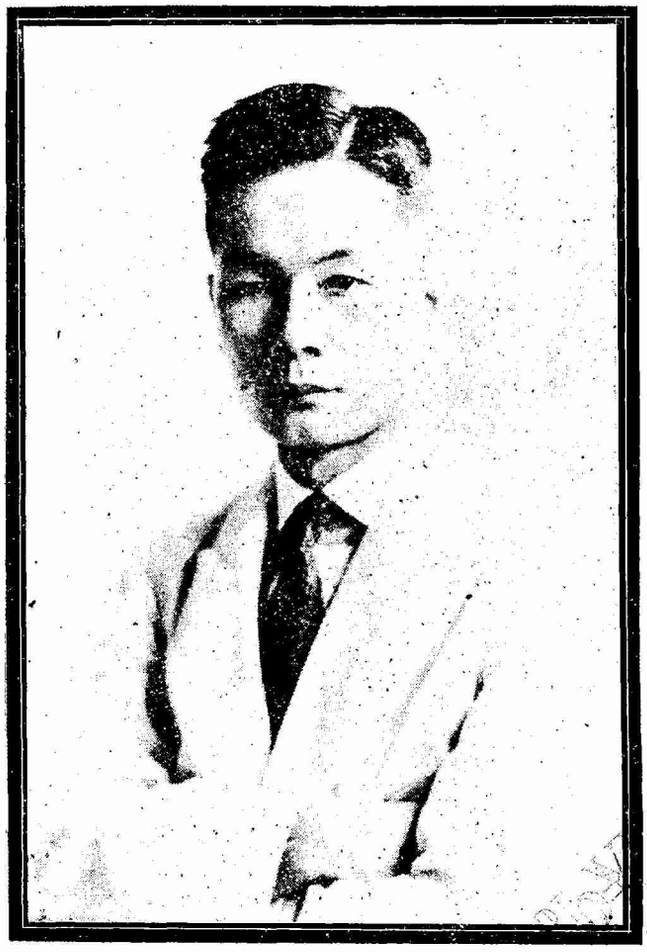
He is a frequent contributor to Chinese and foreign newspapers and magazines, such as the *China Weekly Review*, the *Wall Street Journal*, New York, the London *Financier*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Chinese Social and Political Science *Review*, the *Chinese Bankers' Magazine* in Peking, the Peking *Daily News*, the Peking *Leader*, and other papers. Mr. Lieu has been awarded the Fourth Order of Chiaho for "contribution to learning and service to society."



Mr. D. Y. Lin

凌道揚

(Ling, Tao-yang)

Mr. Lin was born at Pao-an Hsien, Kuangtung province, in 1888 and received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai, graduating in 1909. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Lin went to America and in 1912 was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College with the degree of B. Sc. in agriculture. Then he took post graduate work in forestry at the Yale Forest School, Yale University, and obtained the degree of M. F. in 1914. In the summer of 1914 he investigated the German forestry service. He returned to China in the fall of 1915 and was appointed Lecturer on Conservation in the National Y.M.C.A. in 1915. In 1917 he became Technical Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking. In the fall of 1917 he accepted the professorship on forestry in the University of Nanking. In April 1919, Mr. Lin became Commissioner of Forestry for Shantung and concurrently forester in the Ministry of Communications on railway forestry matters, and adviser to the Shantung Civil Governor. Later he served as expert on agricultural and forestry matters at the Shantung Negotiations in Peking, in the fall of 1922. Since March 1923 Mr. Lin has been Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Tsingtao, and concurrently special secretary for general affairs for the Tsingtao government. Mr. Lin is the author of the following publications: "Elements of Forestry" 1915; "Manual of Forestry" 1916; "The Chinese Wood Oil, Camphor, Etc." 1917; "Forests and Chihli Flood" 1918; "Relation of Forests to Floods and Droughts" 1919; "Some Features of Chinese Agriculture" 1922. The "Elements of Forestry" and "Manual of Forestry," published by the Commercial Press, are popular text books used in the agricultural schools and colleges of China. Mr. Lin's address is Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Tsingtao, China.

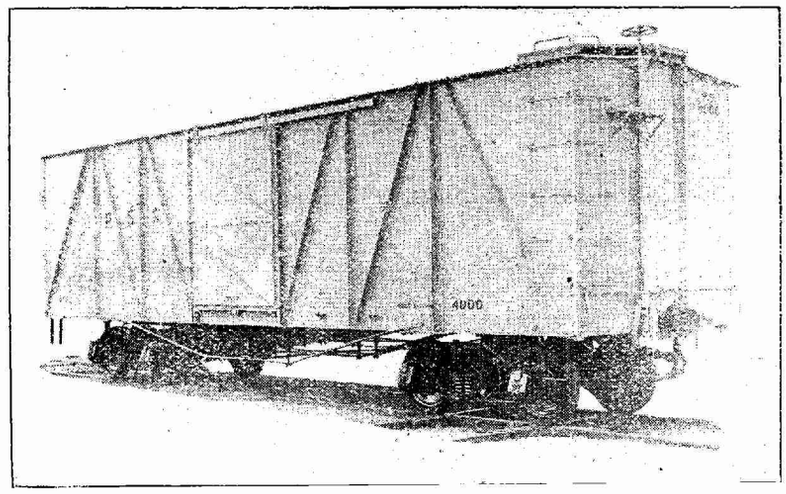
Importance of Kalgan in Chinese Politics

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

ALTHOUGH it is a dirty dusty little town nestling half hidden in a horseshoe of hills, Kalgan with a population of no less than 75,000 is probably the most important trade centre in North China after Peking and Tientsin, and is certainly at the moment well in the foreground also as far as political events are concerned. In forty-eight hours one can hear more political and commercial gossip in this frontier town than one would gather in a week in Peking, and it has the advantage, moreover, that some of the reports at least are derived at first hand instead of being falsified a dozen times en route, as is usually the case in the capital. Of course the point of paramount interest in Kalgan as everywhere else lies in a discussion of the chances of civil war, and the side-lights on the subject which one can gather here are really very informative. No one seems to place much belief in the proposed expedition to Outer Mongolia which has been so boosted in the various dailies in North China, for a little thought quickly shows one the almost insuperable difficulties to be met in pushing military columns simultaneously from Kalgan, Jehol and Suiyuan across the desert upon Urga, a distance of nearly eight hundred miles at the nearest point of contact. Moreover, in Kalgan at the present time there are not more than three thousand soldiers, and it is improbable, to say the least of it, that the tuchun would be willing to spare any of them for an expedition against Mongolia when at any time he might need them all to hold the passes against an invading foe from the north. For this is the shadow which is troubling the peace of Kalgan and its yamens at the moment. Will Tsao Kun live or die? Will civil war break out in any case, and will the pressure from Manchuria fall this time upon the Nankow pass rather than upon those around Jehol?? Many of those who ought to know state openly that the war is bound to come this summer, and that when it does come the main attack will be from the north through Dolonor, while only a minor force will threaten the Jehol area, which is supposed to be well guarded by the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

It must be admitted that there is a certain probability in this theory which cannot but interest one, for it must be remembered that the use of the Peking-Mukden Railway was barred for military transportation after the events of 1922, and in any case the last campaign thereon amply proved the inadvisability of conducting a war of attack with but one line of communications to the base. Dolonor, of course, is within easy reach of Chang Tso-lin's territories and at present has no forces in it save the few troops alloted to the Defence Commissioner located there, and they would be quite powerless to hold it in the face of any determined attack, while the subsequent advance on the passes above Kalgan would only take five days at the most, with comparatively good going all the way. From a brief inspection of the main pass the writer would say that a small number of determined men could hold it almost indefinitely, but there is always the question in China as to whether the men on the spot are likely to be determined, and although the incumbent at Kalgan is reputed to be a Wu Pei-fu man there is no telling how he might act under the pressure of circumstances, while the troops under his immediate command do not inspire one with any great measure of confidence by their smartness or soldierly behavior. Of course one is always told that in case of a threat on this frontier town it would be supported by the troops of General Ma Fu-hsiang from the Suiyuan Special Area, but this is open to grave doubt when one recollects recent events in that direction, the brigands having grown so powerful that at one time it seemed possible that they might even succeed in driving General Ma out of his own territories. Then again there is the question as to whether that potentate might not transfer his allegiance to what he conceived to be the winning side, the Chinese apparently believing that if and when Chang Tso-lin moves south he will be in such force as to be invincible. In this connection it would be interesting to know what is the attitude of the Mongols with reference to the powers that be, for they have certainly had hard treatment from Peking in the past and might not be disinclined to measures of retaliation in cooperation with the Mukden warlord, especially if they were assured of a benevolent neutrality on the part of the Soviet. To quote one instance where the action of the Chinese government has made them more enemies than friends one need only refer to the Bulletin No. 130 issued by the Bureau of Economic Information, in which is given the particulars of proposed Land Reclamation near Kalgan under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance.

All the world over



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DATE	RESOURCES
DEC. 31, 1918.	$425,710.00
DEC. 31, 1919.	$1,030,019.00
DEC. 31, 1920.	$2,762,134.00
Dec. 31, 1921.	$3,211,698.00
Dec. 31, 1922.	$6,364,221.74
Dec. 31, 1923.	$7,870,334.93

"Stretches of virgin soil extend along the Kalgan-Urga highway." So runs the notification, and it continues "These were formerly considered private holdings of Manchurian and Mongolian princes, but in Republican days the land has been thrown open for public reclamation by the Ministry of Finance." It is obvious that the said princely holders and their retainers who used to occupy the land would not be precisely pleased to be thus dispossessed, and to have their holdings "thrown open for public reclamation", and from one or two conversations which the writer had in Kalgan with well informed Mongols and Chinese it seemed pretty evident that such was indeed the case. One may doubt whether the Chinese government itself does not realise the cloud upon its title to sale, for the land is offered at from $1.00 per mow down to as low as $0.50 a mow, a price which is far below that asked for any other land in the vicinity. At Hsuan Hua-fu, for instance, land of much poorer quality rates as high as $3.00 a mow a fact which is comment enough in itself. It is true that plenty of settlers have come north from Shantung and elsewhere from time to time, but their extension north-westward must be a matter of some years both for political reasons and from the paucity of means of transportation and water supply, to say nothing of the fact that the inclement climate permits of but a very short growing season. Thus it can be seen how climatic and economic conditions are reacting on the political life of Kalgan, for upon an extension of this colonisation scheme the Chinese government bases its plans for sapping the influence of the Mongols and gradually including their old territories within the bounds of the Republic. The Mongols realise this fact as well as anyone, and there is little doubt that they would willingly ally themselves with Chang Tso-lin, the Soviet, or any other power that would help them to regain even a part of what they have lost in the past twenty years.

It is impossible to overrate the political importance of Kalgan at the present time in case of a civil war, for he who holds either Kalgan or Jehol possesses the master key to the gates of Peking, a fact that is realised well enough by all parties concerned and emphasised by the number of spies of all parties that one meets in its dusty streets, and by the undercurrent of unrest and apprehension that is apparent to even the most casual observer.

Kalgan, April 17, 1924.

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Men and Events

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Irons at Dr. Fearn's sanitarium on April 17.

R. R. McDonnell, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin was in Shanghai for several days last week.

Members of the American Legion and ex-service men in Shanghai gave a tiffin for Consul General for France A. Wilden at the Hotel Parisien on April 25.

The offices of the Japanese Commercial Attache, H. Yokotake, have been moved from 1 North Yangtze Road to 4 Kiukiang Road. The telephone numbers are Central 8633 and 8634.

American organizations held a community dinner and reception at the New Carlton on April 24 for Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. and Miss Purdy.

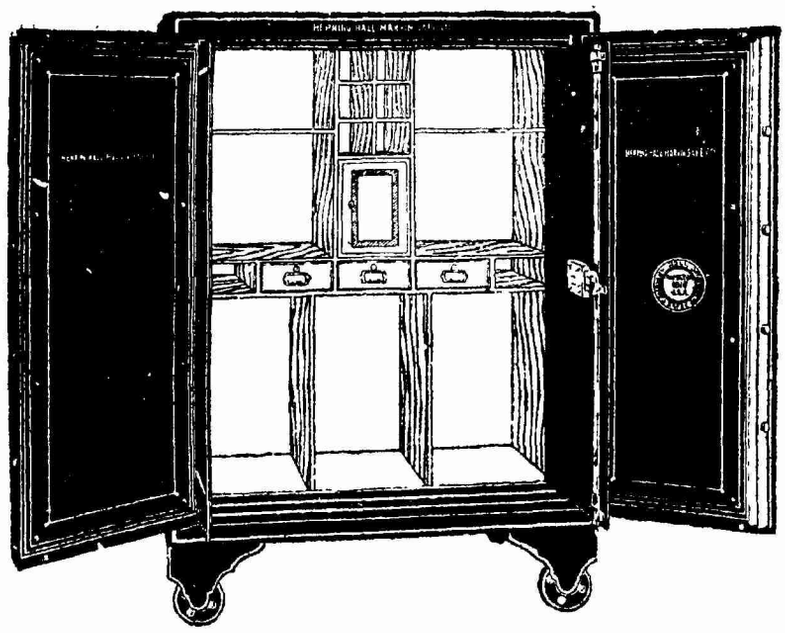
The fifth tourist party to visit Shanghai this year arrived, 300 strong, on the *Empress of Canada* during this week, and after three days in port left for Kobe on the evening of April 23.

Paul W. Brown, executive secretary of the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A., with Mrs. Brown and their daughter Betty, returned to Shanghai on the *President Cleveland*, April 22, after several months' vacation in America.

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, director of the Lincoln Experimental School of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, passing through Shanghai this week delivered lectures before the Parent Teachers' association of the Shanghai American school and at the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet and philosopher, was a visitor in Shanghai and Hangchow last week, where he was entertained by several Chinese organizations. His works have been translated into Chinese and have been very favorably received. He left for Peking on April 19.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard of Shanghai who have been in America for some time expect to return to Shanghai early in May. Mr. Leonard was formerly representative in China for the U. S. Rubber Company but is now returning as the agent in China for a number of American manufacturers.



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Notice.

Ginling College will give its annual entrance tests on Friday, May 30th. Those desiring to take the tests should make application at once to Miss Ella M. Hanawalt, Ginling College. Places in which tests will be given will be determined later. The tests will not be repeated in the autumn.

Prof. F. C. H. Lee, Chinese professor at Columbia University, New York, was married on March 26 to Miss Olga Ruesch of West Hoboken, N. J. The romance had its beginning, according to the New York newspapers when Miss Ruesch was a student in one of Prof. Lee's classes at Columbia.

Basil Gavin of South Boston, Mass., was in Shanghai for a few days last week on his way home after a trip around the world. Mr. Gavin is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and last year attended as a delegate the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce held in Rome.

Columbia University, New York, is now offering complete courses in Chinese including the language for both beginners and advanced students and also courses dealing with the history and philosophy of China during the Tang dynasty. Dr. Lucius C. Porter, A. M., of Peking University has charge of the work and is assisted by Prof. Thomas F. Carter, A. B., T. S. Hsu and Franklin C. H. Lee.

The bill introduced by Congressman L. C. Dyer to amend the China Trade Act and the Revenue Act of 1921, in order that American business in China may be on equal footing with that of other nationals, has been favorably reported on by the Judiciary committee of the House and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and should soon come before Congress for action.

Nathaniel Peffer, former managing editor of the *China Press* but who recently has been writing a series of articles dealing with the situation in the Near East, expects, according to a recent letter, to return to China in the near future. Mr. Peffer's articles dealing with Turkey, Austria and other subjects have been appearing in *Century*, *Asia Magazine* and the *New Republic*. While he was in Europe Mr. Peffer was married in Vienna.

Major J. Magruder, assistant military attache at the American Legation in Peking, was in Shanghai for several days this week accompanied by Mrs. Magruder who is a daughter of Dr. Schurman, American Minister. Major and Mrs. Magruder expect to return to America this summer where Major Magruder will be stationed at the U. S. Army Post at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The organizing committee of the proposed Shanghai (or East China) Union Medical school has just issued a new prospectus elaborating the offer of St. John's university of taking over the Pennsylvania Medical school, which is the medical department of St. John's. In view of lack of funds, the medical school, first proposed in 1920, has made little progress towards realization. With St. John's offer of building, dormitory, equipment, staff, and hospital clinics, the Union Medical school may be soon realized.

Chang Chien, Jr., high commissioner of China to investigate industrial conditions abroad, and his companions, T. C. Hsi, Dr. D. T. Chu, W. C. Chang, A. Y. Lee and C. F. Hsu, returned to Shanghai from their six months' tour of the world, aboard the *President Grant* on April 20. Receptions are being held by leading Chinese organizations of Shanghai, and by the Shanghai Rotary Club, the Pan-Pacific Association, American Returned Students' Club and the American University Club. Mr. Chang Chien, Jr. has been recommended for appointment as Minister abroad.

F. A. Bowen, manager of the Commercial and Credit Information Bureau of Shanghai, returned last week from a business trip to Canton and Hongkong. According to Mr. Bowen it is his intention to open offices for the Commercial and Credit Information Service in both Hongkong and Canton during the year. This company supplies credit and general business information regarding firms in the Orient and acts as the agent for R. G. Dunn and Company, Bradstreet and Company, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters.

Annual Meeting and Dinner of China Society of America

Nearly 400 members and their guests attended the eleventh annual meeting of the China Society of America held in New York on February 11, according to *"China"* the official bulletin of the organization. R. C. Patterson, Jr., First Vice-President presided in the absence of Major General James G. Harboard, president.

The chief business of the meeting was the election of ten members to serve on the Board of Directors until 1927 which resulted as follows: John J. Abbott, H. F. Un, Charles R. Crane, G. Ellsworth Huggins, Frederick W. Stevens, Carl H. Getz, Donald Brodie, Andrew B. Humphrey, Charles P. Perin and Merle R. Walker. Stanley Glines was elected to fill a vacancy in the 1926 class of directors.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following which was proposed by Dr. Ralph A. Ward:

"Resolved, That record be made of an informal communication from R. L. Warnhuis, proposing cooperation of the China Society in the forthcoming international conferences on the opium situation in November 1924, and that we empower the Managing Director and the Board of Directors to take such steps as they deem wise in effecting the hearty cooperation of the Society in that conference and its work."

At the annual dinner of the Society which was held at the Hotel Plaza on February 12 the chief feature was an address by President Coolidge which was reproduced from the Waldorf Hotel by radio. There were also addresses by Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, Chang Chien, Jr., head of the Chinese Industrial Commission, and others. K. C. Li president of the Wah Chang Corporation read a number of letters of greeting to the Society from President Coolidge, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking, James J. Davis, secretary of Labor, J. V. A. MacMurray, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. The annual report of Dr. Robert McElroy, managing director of the Society, was also presented. In the reception line were five Chinese women students in America headed by Miss Grace T. F. Li, daughter of former president Li Yuan Hung of Tientsin.

In Dr. McElroy's report he stated that during the year 40,000 pamphlets interpretative of Chinese-American relations had been distributed chiefly in response to requests since the reorganization of the Society in June 1922.

Reconstruction in Szechwan

DIRECTOR of Reconstruction, Liu Hsiang, is getting on with his thankless task. No one believes that it will be successful for very long, but all are hoping that for a period at least the *status quo* may be maintained. The questions continue, "What will Yang Sen do?" "Who is to be Tuchun?" "Will Hsiung Keh Wu try to return?" "What does Peking think of the Szechwan muddle?" "What does Wu Pei Fu want to do next?" "How long will this combination hold together?"

However, there is hope in the air. General Yang Sen has been going the rounds of foreign and Chinese institutions with his pleasing personality talking about "My Hope." If he were able he would soon have a new society and a new civilization for this distracted province. But as one swallow does not make spring, so one official does not make an ideal government. If General Yang Sen is as he appears to be (and we like to think he is) there is hope to that extent; for we have become so accustomed to the officials in this land exploiting the country for their own advantage that when we meet with a man who is at least interested enough to talk over the affairs of society, we are naturally pleased.

The latest evidence of his interest is shown in his seeming eagerness to assist the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Night Schools, Orphanages, Homes for Beggars, etc., etc. Each and every one of these philanthropic institutions interests him. And his assistance is to be material if we can take his promises at face value. The unsolved question is as to whether he will remain as civil governor, or retire to a less strenuous life where he will have opportunity to do something for society. As yet Peking seems not to have made up its mind as to who is to be civil governor. The decision for the present seems to rest with them.

There seems no fear that the other side will be able to come back at once. Hsiung Keh Wu has promised to be back in Chengtu by May, but, if he is, his route is a circular one for he is still headed in the direction away from Szechwan instead of toward Chengtu. Every day seems to take him farther away. He is variously reported to be at Yungning in Szechwan, and at Pichieh in Kweichow, and also as on the road to meet Tang Ki Yao in Yunnan. At least he is not to be considered as a factor in Szechwan politics. With him have gone his generals, tho few, if any, of his troops, who are all Szechwan men, have gone; they naturally, prefer to remain in this province. I was talking with one of his former officers who is now on Yang Sen's side. He was asked if there would be any further opposition to the present regime. "No, of course not," was the answer, "we are tired of fighting." If there was any way to get the rank and file of these armies to declare that they would not support any move against the existing government that would go a long way towards giving us peace.

The rest of the Confederates are about as reported previously. Lai Hsin Hwei seems still to be on the Yangtze between Chungking and Luchow. He is treating with Liu Hsiang, and through him with Wu Pei Fu. Both of the latter have agreed to pardon the erstwhile rebel if he is willing to take his braves and guard the frontier somewhere. He has been the Commander of the Frontiers. At first we heard that he was to go down the Yangtze to the last cities in Szechwan. Again we heard that he was ordered to Hupeh to help Wu Pei Fu. Finally we learn that Wu Pei Fu has ordered Lai Hsin Hwei to the districts of Chengkow and Taiping, in the northeastern corner of Szechwan to guard the Shensi border, in other words to be shelved. But Lai is not taking that lying down. He is still running round to consult with Lin Hsiang and others to see if he cannot get a more comfortable billet.

The same is true of Liu Yu Kiu who remains 90 li from here while he sends representatives to Yang Sen at Chengtu, Liu Hsiang at Luchow, Liu Tsen Hou at Chungking, and to all the other generals to see if he cannot fix himself. In the meantime he and Cheng Hsia Ling (farther west) seem to be standing on guard.

Such is the measure of Reconstruction we are witnessing here. On the surface there seems to have been a lot accomplished. Under the surface the same rotten mess remains. The most sanguine give, at the most, two years of peace before the volcano bursts forth again. And the saddest part of it all is that what measure of success there is here is connected with the unspeakable muddle in Peking. How can we be permanent! What promise of hope is there for Szechwan, or any other place, as long as Peking remains as it is? Surely there is little hope for the country as a whole until we have a settled central government.

In the meantime, in spite of the apparent military successes, brigandage continues worse than ever. In four

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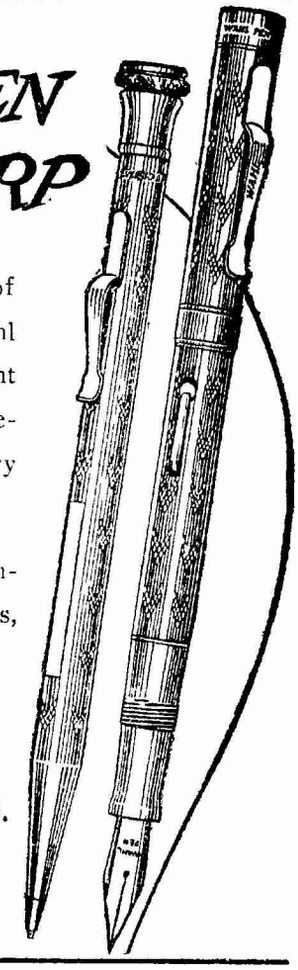

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districts near to Chengtu,—Lokiang, Anhsien, Mienchu, and Shihfang,—there has been some agitation that we must watch closely. It is said that the Boxer Society has been revived and an official of Lokiang killed. However, it is also reported that the citizens of these cities have taken the dreaded name of Boxers and banded themselves together to oppose the brigands that have been most active in these districts. It was near these places that the two Englishmen were murdered last summer. Apparently the people themselves have decided to put an end to brigandage. What the attitude of the military will be we cannot discover as yet. Still it is most ominous to hear that the Boxers have revived even the name, and taken the law into their own hands. Success in what they attempt will certainly make them bolder.

The Annual Fair is on at the usual temple outside the city of Chengtu. Last year it was not held because of fighting in the city. Yang Sen came just in time this year to give us enough peace to hold the great event. It is indeed a great event for Chengtu. The exhibits this year are very fine and tea shops—where have we ever seen such tea shops? The blocks at the Fair are not small for such miniature cities, and in some cases a tea shop covers an entire block. Thousands of tea tables, and sufficient chairs, and enough tea (at 100 cash a cup) for every one, steaming towels, and pleasant companions, and lots to see.

The Y. M. C. A. has a preaching hall. The orphans parade and hold theatricals to make a slight revenue. The cymbals clash and the minstrels wail in the Chinese theatres. The bells in the temple ring out their clear tones. The fakers call out their wares, the sun shines, every one gets tired, and hungry, and thirsty, and cross. Every one goes from Yang Sen down and mingles in a most delightful democracy where there are no sedan chairs, and no horses, and no soldiers to dispute the way. Pretty school girls, ancient dowagers, crying babies, foolish spendthrifts, sportive schoolboys, haughty generals, grimy farmers, anxious merchants. Where else in the world could one see such a cosmopolitan jumble of humanity (except in other parts of the Orient). This is the East. But it is delightful.

April 1, 1924.

John R. Muir.

News from North China

General Wang Chen-ping, civil governor of Chihli, went from Tientsin to Peking at the invitation of the president. He was met at the station by various ministers of the Cabinet and had an audience with the president the same afternoon. His visit to Peking was also for the purpose of persuading Wang Ke-ming, finance minister, to cancel his resignation; so he went to the Western Hills immediately after he consulted with the president.

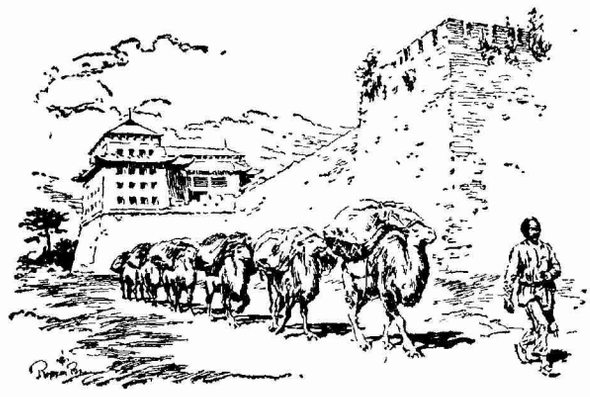
The Japanese consular officials in China held a conference in Peking for a week starting from last Friday. The conference was held in the Japanese Legation and the following questions were considered: Suppression of sale and smuggling of contraband goods; protection of Japanese residents in China; imposition of undue taxes; improvement of judicial affairs in China; education of Japanese children in China; protection of trade and navigation between China and Japan.

E. G. Hillier, late manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking, who was taken ill some time ago and taken to the German Hospital, died there at 1 o'clock, April 12. He suffered from bronchial pneumonia. He was 67 years old and had been in China for more than 40 years. His funeral, held in St. Michael's Church, Peking, last Sunday afternoon, was attended by a large number of friends.

An addition has been made to the staff of the American Legation by the arrival of W. Merritt Swift, who will be the second secretary. Mr. Swift has just come from Washington, prior to which he was attached to the American Legation at Tirana, Albania, and to the American Embassy at Brussels.

The Chinese Bankers' Associations are now holding the fifth annual conference in Peking at the headquarters of the Peking Bankers' Association. Over fifty representatives have been sent to Peking from various commercial centers. The opening session was held on Tuesday and various questions relating to foreign and native loans and other sundry subjects are being discussed.

Charles Denby, brother of the former American secretary of Navy, arrived in Peking a few days ago and will soon leave for America. At an interview with newspaper



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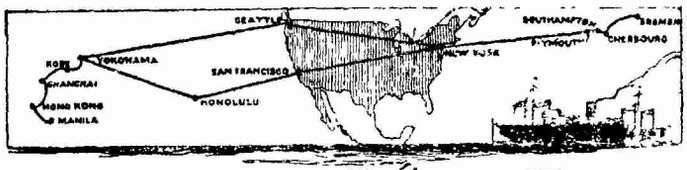

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men in Peking, he emphatically denied the truth of the report that he was in China in connection with a large American loan for conservancy work on the Huai River. He explained that he was simply looking after his personal interests in China.

M. Davtian, assistant to L. Karakhan, Russian envoy to Peking, left Peking April 14 for Moscow. His departure was widely commented upon by newspapers in Peking owing to the dominating part he played in the past Sino-Russian conversations. It is reported that he has with him a complete set of documents relating to the past negotiations and his trip to Moscow has a great deal to do with the future of Sino-Russian negotiations.

Mr. Kauffmann, the newly appointed Danish minister to Peking, was formally received by Dr. Wellington Koo, minister of foreign affairs, at the ministry April 11. The two diplomats sat in conversation for about two hours and the presentation of Mr. Kauffmann's credentials was also discussed.

M. Robert Everts, the Belgian minister to Peking, who is to leave Peking soon on furlough, called upon Dr. Wellington Koo April 11 at the ministry to say good-by. Dr. Koo in turn, entertained the departing Belgian minister with a luncheon given at his residence on April 14. M. Everts left Peking on April 15 and sailed on the *Empress of Russia* for Vancouver, B. C., and from there he will proceed to New York, where he will cross the Atlantic to Europe.

Drastic measures and radical improvements are reported to have been introduced in the administration of Tsingtao since the appointment of Kao En-hung as the director of the port of Tsingtao. He has dismissed a corps of advisors numbering ahout 150, who were put into service by his predecessor General Hsiung Ping-chi. Steps have also been taken to improve the various municipal functions of that port, as in the case of public health, public utilities and communications.

Miss Mary McGuire of Seattle, Washington, was in Peking for a few days last week as the guest of Miss Pearl Shepherd at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits.

Dr. C. J. Fox, editor of the North China *Star*, has just returned to Tientsin from America via Shanghai. He has assumed the editorship of his paper since the beginning of the week.

Professor M. Tock, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Peking on April 11 from San Francisco for a short stay. Professor Tock is one of America's best known industrial chemists. He gave a series of lectures on chemistry at the Peking Union Medical College auditorium.

Mrs. H. J. Milligan of Indianapolis, Indiana, who arrived, in Peking some days ago on an extensive trip in the Orient, left the Chinese capital on April 12 for Korea where she will sail for home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks and Miss Ora Brooks of Ross, California, who have been spending some time in Peking, left on April 12 for Tientsin where they will sail for Japan. From Japan they will cross the Pacific on their way back to America thus completing their tour round the world which they started last July.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Webb of Denver, Colorado, who are making an extensive tour through the Orient, arrived in Peking, last week and will stay in the Chinese capital for several days.

Dr. J. B. Francis Herreshoff and wife are now in Peking for a brief visit. Dr. Herreshoff is recognized as one of America's most noted chemists. He is the recipient of the Perkin Medal which was awarded to the man who had taken out the largest number of patents in chemistry and had done the greatest good to the world. Mrs. Herreshoff is also known as one of America's foremost women who have identified themselves with humanitarian work.

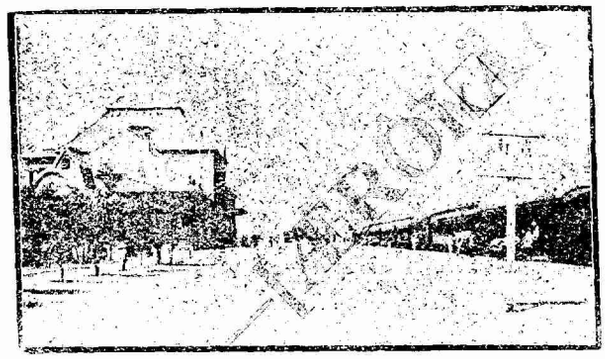
Dr. Otis S. Caldwell, director of the Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, who arrived in Peking last week, gave a speech in the American School Wednesday afternoon on "Why Reorganize the Subjects of Study. Dr. Caldwell left Peking April 16.

Dr. Frank F. Bunker, until recently executive secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, with headquarters at Honolulu, has arrived in Peking and is staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, accompanied by his wife.

Tientsin, April 19, 1924.

P. Y. C.

A Train That Is Rarely a Minute Late



Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

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28-314

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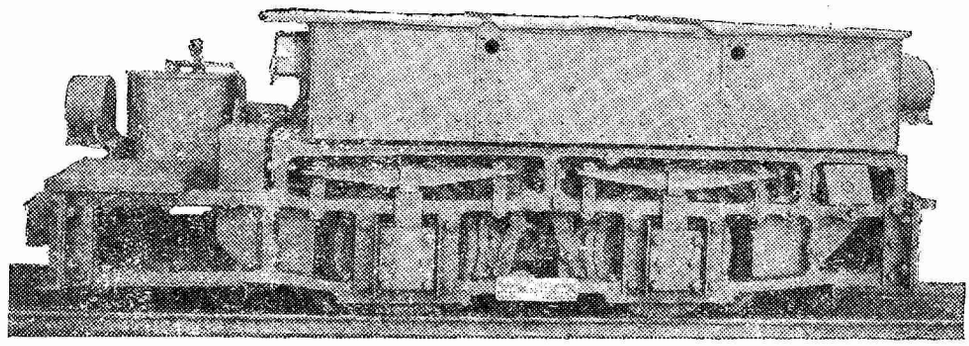

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News from Central China

The annual general meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce will be at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, April 28, at the office of the chamber, which are in Messrs. Lacey and Cannan's offices in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's building.

Yang Tu, the monarchical leader, is now reported as having declared that his visit here is in connection with the raising of a foreign loan for the reconstruction of Wuchang city and for establishment of a waterworks there. Mr. Yang is said to be very emphatic in his assertions that he can secure a substantial loan for this purpose from a foreign firm.

Mr. Bomko, the Russian who was imprisoned a week ago by the Chinese authorities in connection with the alleged illicit possession of arms has been released in Wuchang on bail. The papers, however, make many caustic remarks about the Russian officials for having taken any steps to support a person whom they allege to have been engaged in arms smuggling for many years.

Jsai Fu-hsing, chairman of the Chang Tze-tung Dyke Repairing Committee, some time ago appointed the Pacific Trading Co. as their engineers. The work will be under disect charge of H. S. Chuck. The first contracts for immediate repairs have been awarded to Yuan Shi-tai for the stone-work and Koo Kiang-mei for the earthwork. K. C. Au, late engineer of Han-I and Kin-Han Railway, has been appointed by the committee as the resident engineer of the work.

The native press alleges that as the Japanese destroyer squadron was proceeding from here down river one of the vessels came into collision with a sampan near Hwangshinkang and 15 persons on the sampan were thrown into the water and drowned. It is stated that a report of the accident has been sent by the local authorities to the commissioner for foreign affairs.

Shen Tse-liang, commissioner of foreign affairs for the province of Hupeh, who recently visited Loyang to attend the birthday celebrations of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, has now returned to Hankow.

According to a correspondent at Fancheng, Hupeh, the troops who mutinied in that district a fortnight ago have now been disbanded and sent to their homes by the garrison commander of Siangyang, General Chang Luen-shing.

Steps are being taken by Wu Pei-fu to prohibit Tuchun Tsai Cheng-hsun of Kiangsi from openly carrying on business in opium. General Wu is also making an inspection of the military position in Shensi, where it is said the soldiers of the Tuchun are particularly ill-conducted.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, director-general of the Hankow Port Reconstruction Bureau, left Chengchow for Hankow on Thursday and arrived here yesterday evening.

The recent military conference at Changsha has had as its result that Commander-in-Chief Chao Heng-ti has definitely decided to cancel the independence policy of the province. It is said that all the generals present expressed their attitude of acceptance of this decision.

General Yuan Tsu-ming, director of the Szechuan-Kweichow border would like to take $300,000 from the Chungking salt funds to pay for moving his troops back to Kweichow. Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have backed this request and his telegram is said to be in the hands of the ministry of finance.

The department for the coinage of silver currency in the Wuchang mint will resume work on May 1, having received a large consignment of silver ingots from the various Chinese banks in Hankow.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has telegraphed to the ministry of finance pointing out that the province of Hupeh has up to the present advanced $300,000 towards the expenses of the military relief of Szechuan. As all this money has been borrowed from different banks in Hankow, the prompt return of these advances from the proper authorities is looked forward to by the local government.

Lately there have been considerable troubles in the Wuchang governmental schools especially in the Girls' Normal School, and the High Normal School, and the root of these troubles is that the students have begun agitation against the teachers and principals. The commissioner of education has been in great perplexity as to how to smooth both parties.

The Wuchang government has issued instructions that the ex-director of the Tanshanwan coal mines be arrested owing to his refusal to hand over the affairs of that mining company to his successor, and his flight to Hankow with official seals.

HAVE YOU A CHINESE FRIEND

Whose biography should appear in the next edition of *Who's Who in China?* We are now completing the final work preparatory to the publication of the third edition of this useful book which will contain the biographies and pictures of approximately 500 of the leaders of China in the fields of government service, business, banking and the professions.

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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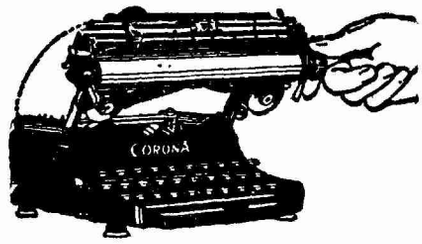

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Five bandits were executed at Wuchang by order of the martial court yesterday. They were notorious in the district of Siaokan for their cruelty.

The Peking-Hankow railway administration has denied the report published in the papers to the effect that its headquarters would be removed to Chengchow, Honan, so that it would be possible to raise a large loan on the present property.

An office has been established at Hankow for the joint defence of the four provinces along the Yangtze valley. General Tu Shih-chuin, garrison commissioner of Hankow, will head the office, and the provinces interested are Hupeh, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei.

E. M. Macris, proprietor of the International Hotel of Ichang, wishes to state that the claims of foreign business men who suffered losses during the mutinies and looting in Ichang on November 29, 1920, and on June 4, 1921, have not been indemnified by the Chinese government. The claims seem to have been ignored altogether.

The Asia Life Insurance company is opening an office in Chungking in the second story of the American-Oriental Bank of Szechuan building. Mr. Wineberg is in charge and Dr. Yang of Shanghai is the medical officer. They also handle marine insurance.

Sheng Tze-liang, new foreign commissioner of Hankow is reported to have assumed, additionally, the functions of the Russian Consul-General in Hankow until the restoration of normal diplomatic relations between China and Russia.

A new building will be constructed for the Hankow Chinese court of justice very soon, and it has been estimated that $140,000 will be required for the whole cost. The Hupeh government bank has been instructed by the civil governor's office to give out the necessary amount for this purpose.

General Liu Chung-hao, tuchun of Szechuan, has sent to the government a full list of troops in Szechuan. He says that aside from alien troops, there are fifteen divisions and eleven mixed brigades of the national army.

The Y.M.C.A. in Chungking is conducting a membership and finance campaign. General Teng Hsi-hou has promised $2000, while General Yang Shen has already paid $2,000. In addition Yang paid his last year's contribution of $2000 which he could not pay last year. To top it off Yang also paid another $1000 which was promised by Liu Hsiang, his predecessor, who was at that time acting both as civil and military governor of Szechuan. That makes $8000 that Yang Shen has paid although but half of it was in his own name.

C. W. Atkinson, general manager of the China division of the Standard Oil Company of New York, arrived at Hankow last Tuesday on the s.s. *Tuckwo* and will pay a short visit to Changsha before returning to Shanghai.

Several girl students of Kiangsi, Hunan and Shanghai will participate in the national students athletic meet to be held at Wuchang, on the May 24.

Representatives of the directors, shareholders, policyholders and staff of the China United Assurance Society of Hankow and other guests, sat down at dinner on Sunday in the Terminus Hotel with the foreign manager of the society from the head office in Shanghai, A. J. Hughes. In his address of welcome Mr. Hughes mentioned several matters that are of general public interest pertaining to the business of life insurance which is still in its infancy in China.

General Hsiung Keh-wu and General Tan Mao-hsin have vainly attempted to attack Chungking, but they have been left without support in consequence of the defeat of the Yunnanese at Tszchung at the hands of General Yuan Tsu-min. They have now retreated to the northern border of the province, and there is no likelihood that any fresh fighting will occur immediately. However, the internal strife for supremacy among the contending Northern generals is very keen.

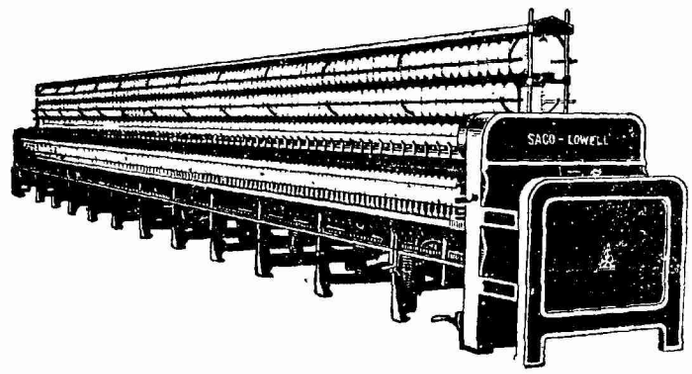
P. S. J.

Hankow, April 19, 1924.

News from South China

As a protest against further illegal and unreasonable taxation, the merchants of Fatshan, a city ten miles west of Canton, suspended business April 12. The Yunnanese mercenaries occupying the city have just imposed a further 20 per cent tax on transportation and other public utilities, notwithstanding the orders from Canton that no more contributions may be exacted by troops from citizens of occupied territories.

To prevent press correspondents from sending unfavorable Canton news to Hongkong and other parts of China, the offices of the news agencies in Canton have been subject to search the last few days.



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The Canton-Hongkong telegraph line is still out of repair, and to connect Hongkong the Canton Chinese telegraph administration has made arrangement to transmit messages abroad by way of Kongmoon to Macao and thence to Hongkong. The director of the Chinese telegraph administration at Shameen has taken exception to the action of foreign gunboats in accepting and forwarding messages for their respective nationals by the wireless operators on board.

Charles Hardouin and *Paul Beau*, two new steamers formerly plying between Canton and Hongkong, have resumed operation. They are Chinese steamers flying the British flag. It is understood that another new steamer, *Tung An*, will soon be ready for similar service. Aside from those mentioned, Hongkong-Canton steamers now include the *Kinshan, Fatshan, Honam, Lungshan, Wing On, Hang Cheong*, and *Tin Shing*.

Official reports from the East River districts of Kwangtung give hope that the Canton-Kowloon railroad will soon be free of bandit troops and that traffic along this line may soon be resumed. This line has been interrupted since last May.

The attempt of the faculty of the Holy Trinity College in Canton to check the spread of Bolshevism among its students has led to a strike of the students. This school is managed by the Church Missionary Society.

The Canton Municipality, through its department of public works, will spend $713,000 this year for maintenance and improvement of public buildings and streets.

Registration of marriages in Canton will be insisted upon by the municipal department of Public Health henceforth, this regulation not having been complied with, especially by the less known families, the last few years. The people have not been following the birth report regulation either, and the police have been instructed to assist in the enforcement of this requirement.

The municipal department of Public Health may have an independent income of $66,600 a year, aside from the regular appropriations, for the removal of refuse, from the registration of physicians, analysis of patent medicines, hospital fees, fines, licenses, registration of marriages and the like.

The Kung Yee Medical College of Canton has acquired another 40 *mow* of land at Red Flower Hill for the construction of hospitals and other buildings. Kung Yee is at present the leading medical college in Kwangtung, and its faculty is made up of foreign physicians and Chinese educated abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Phalle, of the Baldwin Locomotive Company of Philadelphia, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams of Shanghai, were visitors in Canton early this week. While here they were guests of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Messrs. Chan Lim Pak Brothers & Co., and others at several functions.

Governor-General Merlin of Indo-China, is expected to be at Canton April 23, and the General Chamber of Commerce here, headed by Chan Lim Chung, is preparing to extend the party a reception in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening.

Dr. C. C. Wu, secretary, and Quo Tai-chi, assistant secretary of foreign affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, accompanied Mrs. Sun back from Shanghai April 11, when they were extended a welcome by Canton officialdom.

As it costs but $2.20 to fit one up as a soldier, and even less when procuring discarded clothing from the second hand shops, and as a soldier in Canton practically can do anything he likes, the crime wave started here a year ago upon the arrival of mercenaries from other provinces has not by any means diminished, in spite of extraordinary effort on the part of the police. It is not believed that crimes will decrease as long as opium and gambling dens exist under protection of the government.

Canton students are being attracted to many outside activities these days. The students of Kwangtung University are making a campaign for funds, including a demand for a part of the Boxer Indemnity being remitted

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to China by some foreign governments, while others are engaged in the organization of Kuomintang clubs among their members. The Kuomintang is making a special effort to enlist students, young men, laborers, farmers, and women.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries reported that they are approaching Waichow, General Chen Chiung-ming's stronghold, and have taken Poklo, and Dr. Sun celebrated the success on the evening of April 11 at his headquarters by firing 100,000 rounds of fire-crackers.

According to the *Yin Chiang Pao* of the other day, the 12th police station in Canton has shown favoritism in respect to goods captured from foreign firms. The other day a cargo of soda water being shipped to Hing Ah Company at Samshui was held in Canton for failure to pay the new tax on this product. Upon protest the police released the consignment from A. S. Watson & Company, while still holding up those from Sincere and Shek Chin Factories.

Copper cents in Canton markets are being used at 140 for a dollar, and the peddlers and ricshas are suffering most, as they have often to pay in terms of dollars and receive in copper cents.

Canton, April 12, 1914.

H. W.

Far East Attention on U.S.-Japan Relations

The events which have followed Ambassador Hanihara's note on April 14 to the United States government, protesting the Japanese exclusion clause in the immigration bill, passed by the House of Representatives and then before the Senate, have riveted Far Eastern attention during the days past. The immediate response of Senator Lodge that the note, by its phraseology of "grave consequences," contained a threat and that the question of immigration was a fundamental sovereign right of every free nation, is supposed to have caused the Senate to pass the bill almost unanimously. Severe criticism burst forth in Japan. Immediately the Japanese foreign office disavowed the wording of Hanihara's statement, and Hanihara sent a second note to the Washington administration disavowing any intention to embody a threat in his first note.

The Japanese people, with elections approaching, tried to make campaign material of the issue by blaming the government and hinting at Hanihara's recall, but editorial opinion in American papers seemed to create the impression that American public opinion was contrary to Congress, and wiser counsel from Japanese officialdom moderated the bitterness. The bill will shortly go to President Coolidge and keen interest is aroused as to whether he will sign or veto it. There is some suggestion in cables that Japan's denial of threat nullifies considerably the position taken by the Senate, and gives Coolidge opportunity to veto the bill and return it to Congress for reconsideration. On the other hand, the bill has passed Congress with overwhelming majorities, so that, unless Congressional opinion has changed, the veto will be overridden. In addition, the Western states are strongly in favor of Japanese exclusion, and Coolidge's veto of the bill will lose him favor in the West in the approaching elections. Financial interests of the East, on the other hand, seem to lean toward encouragement of friendliness with Japan by continuation of the Gentlemen's Agreement, which the exclusion act will terminate. It is probably the most interesting political situation between the two countries since the Washington Conference.

A further point of contention between Japan and America has arisen simultaneously with the exclusion question. Article 28 of the United States Merchant Marine Act offers a preferential railway freight rate on all goods which arrive in America on American vessels, barring goods from India and the Mediterranean where American shipping scarcely enters. The Article hits Japanese shipping particularly, and Japanese business interests are framing protests. The article was to have gone into effect on May 20, but the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 20 postponed its effectiveness till June 20. The preferential rate averages 25 per cent and will be a stiff blow to Japanese shipping.

The latest view of the Japanese elections to be held next month seems to be in the government's favor. The three parties which have tried to unite to oppose the present government are only united by that one bond, and their many differences make it unlikely that they will be successful in opposing the established government, which in the past has

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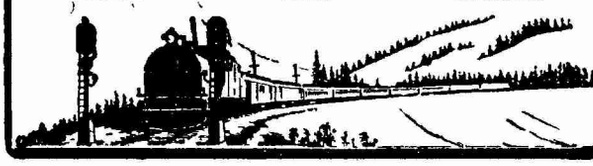

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always carried elections because of the innate Japanese fear and respect for established order and officialdom.

China Heeds British Demand

Nothing of great importance has transpired in China during the past days. The publication of Finance Commissioner W. W. Yen's report on the status of the Chinese government, while interesting, has added nothing to the situation that was not known too well previously and he has no new suggestion for remedying matters. The *China Press* stated editorially, China's "Finances Easy to Understand but Hard to Solve." Some interest attached itself to the assault on three foreigners, one in particular, on the Great Wall at Peking by a Chinese soldier last week, and to the announcement by Minister of foreign affairs Koo that Colonel Chen who assaulted Mr. Bessel, British railway official, at Fengtai some time ago will be retried with a British assessor present. This latter is one of the few cases where the Chinese government has been promptly forced to back down in its position, the case having aroused British feeling by the Chinese having made a farcical trial of Chen, imposed a fictititous penalty, and then having misinformed the British ministry at Peking of its action.

Kao En-hung continues to attract favorable attention by his work at the port of Tsingtao. He has announced that he will not support Wen's fleet at Tsingtao, but will transmit any surplus to the Peking government and let its disposition be made there. Kao has announced the organization of a $3,000,000 bank in Tsingtao, is organizing publicity to attract tourists and business to Tsingtao, and is apparently doing everything possible for the regeneration of the district, in the meantime investigating the former administration with a view to punishing misdeeds and recovering any money which may have been diverted from its proper channels.

"China rapidly nears the show-down, both with her foreign creditors and with the people of the so-called republic," writes Charles Daily, Peking correspondent of the *Review*. "There are many who predict that she is doomed to bankruptcy, yet the government sitting in Peking has gotten out of so many small holes in the last three years that all the prophets have quit guessing. In any semi-ordered country the end would have come long before this.

"After six months' labors the Financial Reorganization Commission was able to make a preliminary report for the benefit of the annual meeting of the Chinese Bankers' Association, the members of which, already having seen the drift of affairs, have closed their coffers to the government long since. China no longer can float any form of a sizeable loan, and such pittances as it does raise to meet urgent requirements are at interest rates that are worse than usurious, some of them exceeding 100 per cent per annum. Even money at these rates is now hard to obtain, for there is no longer certainty of interest from month to month, and monthly interest has been exacted on all recent loans.

"The Financial Reorganization Commission is headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, a former Premier and Foreign Minister, who received his education in the United States. It has brought to light the true state of China's finances and sees virtually no hope for the future. The object of the commission is the construction of a practicable plan for the consolidation of the republic. The result of the investigation thus far made has led the commission to these observations:

Finance Commission's Report

"'The third phase of its work, upon which the Commission is now just entering, i.e. the working out of a scheme for consolidation and financial readjustment, is a most perplexing and difficult proposition. It is felt that the financial problem of China cannot be solved unless, on the one hand, a sinking fund can be found adequate to guarantee the uninterrupted operation of the consolidated loan service (a service conducted by foreigners out of the surplus revenues of the Maritime Customs), and on the other hand sufficient revenue can be obtained to meet the necessary administrative requirements of the government.

"'A candid examination of the subject reveals the fact that the situation is extremely perilous and that unless speedy reforms are adopted and enforced we can hardly see any bright prospect for the financial future of the country.'

China's Revenues Diverted

"The reason of China's bankruptcy is not her lack of revenue but the control of a majority of the provinces by militarist leaders, who are bent solely upon enriching themselves and refuse to remit to Peking the revenues that normally should be sent there to meet administrative expenses. Even in those provinces within the grip of the Chihli party, which is also militarist, as everything must be in China, the revenues of the railways and other institutions are being seized for the ostensible payment of troops. The Super-tuchuns, Tuchuns and Generals are ever howling for more money. On the very day the report was published

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General Sun Chuang-Fang, the man who was sent into Fukien province to try to hold it in line with Peking, telegraphed from Amoy asking the immediate remission by Peking of $1,000,000 to meet the financial emergency there. The Finance Minister, Wang Keh-Ming, who for two months has been at his 'rope's-end, was compelled to reply that Mother Hubbard's cupboard was worse than bare. On the heels of this came word of sanguinary fighting outside of Amoy, and a few days later word that the city had been captured by the opposing forces and without fighting in the city itself, the neighborhood of which has been the scene of encounters in the earlier fighting. Without money Peking can hold nothing very long.

"It is needless to go into details of the provinces where fighting is going on, but the worst situations exist in Kwantung, Hunan and Szechwan. All Manchuria and the important province of Chekiang, lying immediately southwest of Shanghai, are absolutely independent of Peking. Yunnan is also in the grip of a local clique, which likewise dominates the neighboring province of Kweichow. The other provinces are held in line only through heavy payments from Peking or by local levies and toleration of detention of revenues. The military outlook seems as hopeless as the financial forecast made by Dr. Yen's commission.

Present Sources of Revenue

"Figures always are tiresome, but there are some interesting ones in the report handed the Bankers' Association. First it may be stated that the Central government derives its revenues principally from five sources, the latest annual figures being as stated here:

"Maritime Customs	$ 94,400,000
Native Customs	6,700,000
Salt Gabelle	89,000,000
Wine and Tobacco tax	15,000,000
Stamp duty	3,200,000
Total	$208,300,000

"In actual practice the Central government receives far less than the figures quoted. From the Native Customs not more than $700,000 reaches Peking, or about 10 per cent. Of the salt taxes the sum of $30,200,000 was retained by the militarists in control of the provinces, while the cost of collection was $10,300,000, leaving the Central government only $49,300,000, or about 55 per cent. The receipts from the Wine and Tobacco Tax and from stamp duties were only 10 per cent of the amounts collected. The actual receipts totalled about $148,000,000. Of the sum remitted from the Customs (the Boxer indemnity already being retained and not calculated in the totals) a further deduction of $98,000,000 is made for the service of domestic and foreign loans, and even these are in default. There is also to be deducted about $42,000,000 for military subsidies and the redemption of certain forms of treasury notes, the whole leaving but about $7,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the government.

Receipts 5 Per Cent of Requirements

"Dr. Yen reports that the annual requirements for administrative expenses are about $58,000,000 and for military expenses $70,000,000, a total of $128,000,000. The receipts therefore are about 5 1/2 per cent of the requirements. Since more than this annual interest rate is being paid upon obligations, it will be seen that unless drastic reform is made the fast-growing interest requirements will eat up the available $7,000,000 in a very short time.

"An even worse showing is made when one examines the unsecured or inadequately secured loans, as submitted in the official statement of September 1922. The obligations have increased greatly since that time, but the commission reckons only with the loans then existing. These comprise loans by the Ministry of Finance totalling about $536,000,000 and obligations of the Ministry of Communications which it cannot handle out of the receipts amounting to $187,000,000 making a total of $723,000,000 in unsecured loans, most of which are in default, many millions of them being held by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the Pacific Development Company, the General American Car Company, the American Locomotive Company and like American concerns.

"If consolidation bonds were issued to care for these loans at an interest rate of only 5 or 6 per cent annually, the sum required for interest alone would amount to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year. The difficulty, if not impossibility, of providing an adequate sinking fund for loan service is readily apparent.

"Even the 50 per cent increase in the Customs requested would not meet the requirements, since this would yield only about $25,000,000 a year, according to the commission. With military expenses requiring seven-tenths of the entire expenditure of the central government and with the militarists increasing their demands monthly, with the railways fast going to ruin for lack of maintenance the outlook is hopeless. With militarism curbed, there might be a surplus."

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 14. U. S. Senate condemns Japan's note against immigration bill. Japan much aroused over probable abrogation of "Gentleman's Agreement. Japanese chambers of commerce drafts protest against U. S. shipping law granting discriminatory freight rates to shippers on American vessels.——Anglo-Soviet conference opens in London.

April 15. U. S. House naval committee approves bill providing six gunboats for Yangtze Patrol and eight 10,000 ton cruisers.——U. S. Senate adopts amendment to immigration bill excluding Japanese.——Violent earthquake occurs in Pacific.——Great British will support Dawes' plan for stabilization of German finances.

April 16. Japanese people indignant over Senate's passage of exclusion amendment to immigration bill.——Japanese yen drops to 41 cents gold.——British world-flier reaches Athens.

April 17. Mexico to welcome Japanese immigrants.——Harry Sinclair, involved in U. S. Senate oil scandal investigation, denies Senate can compel him to testify.——Reparations Commission approves Dawes' plan.——League of Nations' report states there are 60,000 destitute Russians in China.

April 18. British world-flier reaches Cairo.——Plebiscite in Greece results 3 to 1 in favor of republic.

April 19. American world-fliers leave Chignik for Akhutan.

April 20. Japanese Ambassador Hanihara writes Secretary Hughes that he intended no threat in his note regarding immigration bill.——Operation of clause of U. S. Merchant Marine Act, giving perferential rail rates to goods transported on American ships, is postponed to June 20.

April 21. Soviet officials are angered at terms on which British bankers will consider loan.——French agree with Dawes' plan but are anxious to hear methods of carrying it out.

April 22. British world-fliers arrive at Bushire.——Coolidge speaks in favor of new disarmament conference.——Serious rail strike in New Zealand.——Powers direct stiff note to China about loans.

April 23. British Empire Exhibition opened at Wembley.

House Committee Approves Six Gun-boats for Yangtze Patrol Service

Report has reached China that on April 15 the United States House of Representatives' Naval Committee approved the bill for the construction of six new gun-boats for service on the Yangtze River. It was previously reported that the request for six vessels had been cut to three, but vigorous protests from Americans, particularly in China, evidently carried weight. The vessels, according to the bill, which will shortly be put before Congress, are to cost $700,000 each. The New York *World* on April 23 editorially opposed the bill.

Shanghai Ratepayers' Annual Meeting

Resolutions relating to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., the Telephone Company, reassessment of Shanghai land values, and authorization for a loan issue of Tls. 5,000,000 were the important features of the annual Shanghai ratepayers' meeting held in the town hall on April 16. The special meeting which had been called for consideration of the registration of printers and the increase of wharfage dues lacked a quorum so those two questions remain unsettled. All the resolutions presented by the Council for approval of budget expenditures and policies were almost unanimously passed without any objection being raised by ratepayers present.

The most important resolution was that authorizing the Council to purchase outright or revise the agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Company. This leaves the Council in a position to force the company either to agree to a working arrangement satisfactory to the best interests of Shanghai or to sell out. A working agreement with the Telephone Company having already been reached the Council presented a resolution for accepting the revised contract. Regarding the reassessment of Shanghai land values, the Council recommended that the rapid increase in values made the assessment of 1922 out of proportion for tax purposes to the rent tax which depends upon demand and supply. C. M. G. Burnie was elected to head a Land commission for purposes of reassessment.

Sir Skinner Turner presided at the meeting with E. L. Allen as secretary. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Council, presented the reports and resolutions for the Council. P. L. Knight, W. P. Lambe, E. F. Mackay, V. G. Lyman, and S. Sakuroki, other members of the Council, being present.

China's Lost Opportunity

(From the Yamato, a Japanese Paper Published in Tokyo)

It is an old saying that too clever wives are often causes of misfortune, with which the conduct of the Chinese government may well be compared. It may be said that the Washington conference was held to protect the interests of China. It was the intention of that conference to free China from the fetters of a foreign yoke. The resolutions adopted at the conference were all beneficial to her. So if China had clever and well-informed statesman, she would have availed herself of that opportunity to promote the position of China in international politics. She ought to have maintained and brought up the sympathy of the world to a higher pitch, which centered on her. But the attitude and condqct of the Chinese governmént are quite the contrary.

China has lost the sympathy of the world. A riot that took place in Shantung is the first cause, while a question in relation to payment of the Boxer Indemnity is the second. China intended to pay it to France with depreciated paper money instead of gold. The documents show that China is under obligation to pay the indemnity with gold. She intended to profit by payment with the depreciated paper franc. It would have been more profitable to China if she had fulfilled her obligation with papment in gold. France protested, supported by other Powers, which prevented the tariff conference from being held. If China does not correct her blunders, it is possible that the Washington treaties will be invalidated. It is a defect of the Chinese people that they are too smart in regard to the interest of the moment, yet they have no consideration for the future.

The Powers have been attentive to the progress of the Russo-Chinese negotiations, which involved the question of formal recognition. A majority of the Powers have not recognized Soviet Russia, but China was so daring that she intended to accord formal recognition. It was with the purpose of restraining or threatening other Powers that China started **the** negotiations, which, however, ended in a break. Thus sh. .ost the sympathy of the Powers concerned through her mistakes. China may be ridiculed for her policy of "Penny wise and pound foolish."

Former President of China Society of America Here

Owen F. Roberts of New York, former president of the China Society of America, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts who is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the organization, arrived in Shanghai this week for a brief visit before proceeding to Peking and North China. Mr. Roberts is a well known financier and business man in New York and for many years has been interested in China and the promotion of Chinese-American relations. It has been largely through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts that the China Society of America has been built up to its present position of influence.

Y. W. C. A. $130,000 Drive Opens

The opening luncheon of the Young Women's Christian Association finance campaign in Shanghai was held at the New Carleton Cafe on Wednesday, April 23. More than three hundred women, leaders and workers in the campaign attended. The workers are divided into five teams designated by the colors of the Chinese flag, Chinese and foreigners working together on each team. The quota set for the month's effort is $130,000 to be used for the purchase of land and building at 61 Range Road for the Shanghai Y. W. C. A. (Chinese), and two years' running expenses for that Association and the Foreign Club of the Y. W. C. A. on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and a small share in the expenses of the national movement. Announcement was made that the first gift toward this quota was $5000 from Mrs. O'Ben, a prominent Chinese business woman and social leader.

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IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of PHILIP L. BICKEL, Deceased.	Estate No. 45 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP L. BICKEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Oct. 12, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

FLOY B. BICKEL,
Executrix,
1251, Rue Lafayette,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM PRATT McLAREN, Deceased.	Estate No. 48 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Pratt McLaren, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of DAVID WEISS, Deceased.	Estate No. 46 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of David Weiss, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

Outing Equipment

Most of our indoor friends are preparing an outing during these pleasant spring days. How greatly will it add to your pleasure if you have the following facilities?

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Anscos (American Make)

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C453 Honan Road, Shanghai

New Books and Publications

The Federal Reserve Banks

Federal Reserve Notes, By Henry Rawie. Revised Edition, 1924. Waverly Press, Baltimore

One is tempted after reading such a book as Henry Rawie's "Federal Reserve Notes" to regret the time spent in its perusal. His theme in general appears to be one of derision toward many of the fundamental principles of our economic organization; his method of attack being a few caustic and unsupported comments on the wisdom of all men in accepting these principles.

In some detail, he examines three subjects. "Money," he claims, "*alone* holds the key to every process of evolution, being the instrument for carrying out our great natural laws of progress." For economists to treat money as a mere tool of exchange therefore is blasphemous; and their ignorant interference may delay the end toward which money as "commissioned by Divine Intelligence" is carrying us.

Secondly, he attacks private ownership of land, stating that land rents consume money which should be kept in use. Where the money paid for rent goes, so that it cannot be used, he fails to state. We may surmise that, like Captain Kid's treasure, it lies buried in the ground.

Finally he touches the question of the Federal Reserve System of the United States, which he attacks as a money trust serving no purpose except that of hindering trade by limiting the amount of money in active circulation.

Philip B. Sullivan.

St. John's University, April 1924.

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Inquiries invited from responsible business institutions regarding advertising in any daily, weekly, or monthly publications.

We plan and execute advertising with a trained staff of copy writers.

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In the United States Court for China

LAURA GILMAN, Plaintiff, vs. MORRIS GILMAN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2407 Civil No. 897 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

MORRIS GILMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 27th day of March, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Alleged Franco-Japanese Understanding

References: Pp. 250-1

Questions: 1. What interests has France in the Pacific and Far Eastern areas? 2. How long has she had these interests? 3. What reasons are cited for the belief that a secret understanding exists between Japan and France? 4. How long has such a thing been suspected? Why? 5. How did these two countries seem to be working together at Washington? 6. How have they seemed to be working together at Geneva? 7. Who seems to be blocking the calling of the Special Conference on readjustment of Chinese Customs duties? 8. When was this conference authorized? 9. What is "circumstantial evidence"? 10. What resolution adopted at Washington makes such an agreement "highly improbable"? 11. What does Mr. MacDonald know of such an agreement? Who is he? Why should he know if there is such an agreement?

Topic 2: The Philippines from a New Angle

References: Pp. 261-4, 264

Questions: 1. What is the new angle here presented, and by whom has it been advocated? 2. What is said as to a "solemn promise" made by the Americans to give the Philippines independence? 3. Who owned these island before America annexed them? For how long a time were they held? 4. What stand is now being taken by the American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines? Why do they take such a stand? 5. Who are the outstanding native leaders in the Islands? 6. What stand has recently been taken by President Coolidge? 7. What is the significance of the quotation taken from Mr. Colquhoun's book? 8. What is a *mestizo*? 9. What was the Clarke amendment, and what is its significance? 10. Discuss the Jones Act. 11. On what grounds can it be argued that the Americans should not at present grant independence to the Filipinos? On what grounds can it be argued that they should be granted independence? What are your own conclusions? (Note the reference to Messrs. Quezon and Osmena on p. 264)

Topic 3: International Questions in Peking

References: P. 274

Questions: 1. What is the difference between Class A and Class B Lincheng demands? 2. What additional demands have recently been made? 3. What is the present status of the new Trademark law? 4. Why have the foreign nations protested against the carrying out of this law? 5. What is M. Karakhan doing at present? 6. What is the status of Sino-Russian relations? 7. What is the Mixed Court, and where is it located? 8. Why are the Chinese anxious to have the Court abolished, or handed over to Chinese authorities? 9. What is the stand taken by the Foreign Diplomats in Peking?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Survey of the Huai River

References: P. 256

Questions: 1. Who wrote this article, and why? 2. What is the connection between the Huai and Yellow rivers? 3. Why is the improvement of the Huai river so important? What are the conditions that render it necessary? 4. What is a topographical survey? 5. What works have been accomplished by the Huai River Survey Bureau?

Topic 2: Wu Pei-fu's Birthday Celebration

References: P. 274

Questions: e. How old is Marshal Wu? 2. Why should his birthday anniversary be celebrated? 3. Who attended, and why? 4. Where are his headquarters? 5. What business—aside from general rejoicing—engaged many of the guests? 6. What trip has Marsal Wu recently taken? For what reason?

Topic 3: A Criticism of China's New Constitution

References: P. 254-5

Questions: 1. When was the permanent Constitution promulgated? 2. What ideas are contained in the preamble to the Constitution? 3. Is the Preamble of a Constitution an integral part of the document? 4. What difference is there between the Preambles of the American and Chinese Constitutions? 5. What is a Unified Republic? 6. In what is the sovereignty of the Republic of China vested? 7. What are Dr. Conlu's arguments in reference to the Civil and Political rights guaranteed in the new Constitution? 8. What does he say about treason and the new Constitution? 9. What are the main defects pointed out in reference to both the Nanking Provisional and the new permanent Constitutions?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: U. S. Boxer Funds

References: Pp. 249-50

Questions: 1. What is the difference between the amount of the Boxer Indemnity still due the United States, and the amount actually on hand? 2. What do the monthly payments on this indemnity amount to? 3. What is the argument advanced in this editorial? 4. What plans have the British and the Japanese in reference to returning portions of their indemnity funds?

Topic 2: Resignation of Finance Minister

Reference: P. 274

Questions: 1. Who is the present Minister of Finance? 2. Why does he resign so often, and why does he resign at all? 3. If the government officials in the north are receiving such a small part of their salary how do they manage to live? What other sources of support may they have? 4. What connection can there be between payment of the wages of the Parliamentarians and the dropping of impeachment charges as mentioned here?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, the cotton market has been uneventful but with a rather steady undertone in a general way. Fluctuations have been irregular and within a narrow range and the undertone on the whole has been quite steady: notwithstanding the dragging tendency of the interior marts.

The chief interest, from now on, will be in the progress of the new season's crop which is to be planted within a couple of weeks. Meanwhile the season being now so nearly over, it may be definitely taken for granted that upcountry holdings are insufficient to enable the mills to wait for another crop. Stocks in the interior are very small indeed and the daily receipts have fallen off considerably, while the balance of the up-country holdings will only be marketed at the discretion of the farmers as the season progresses. Spinners may still have to exercise caution but with moderate stocks and a small carry over of the crop to draw from, we may yet find that they are overdoing the pessimism with which they are regarding the future.

With the light before us, we are of the opinion that the present outlook seems to offer no foundation for the expectation of lower prices in the long run.

Yarn.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 7,000 to 8,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Tientsin, Szechuen, Wuhu, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Chefoo, Changsha and Yingkow.

Liverpool, April 17, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		18.85	Pence
„	May	17.90	„
„	July	17.23	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 17, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	30.33	Cents
July	28.66	„
Oct.	25.00	„
Dec	24.41	„
Jan	24.07	„
Spot	30.70	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 17, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	578	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	„	534	„ „
Fine Oomra, May	„	568	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	44.50

Market:—*Steady.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital Authorized..... £1,200,000.00
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520.00
Reserve Fund.....H.K. $800,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong

Offices:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

Shanghai Office:
No. 1 & 2 Ningpo Road.

Agencies:

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London	Samarang	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
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Interest allowedon Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Wong Wen-kuang,
Manager.

新江實業銀行

The

Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING, *General Manager.*

Telephone: C. 7124 General Manager. C. 7130 Exchange Manager. C. 7121, 7122, 7123 Private Exchange to all Departments.

Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 23rd, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver, for "spot" at 33 1/16d. is 1/8d. down, the quotation for two months forward at 33 1/8d. is also 1/8d. lower. Our official rate for T/T on London remains unchanged at 3 2 1/4d. There has been a good demand for Gold T/T and very little cover offering in the shape of Export paper, the market which must otherwise have weakened considerably, has been supported by temporary cover from our local Gold Dealers who have continued their heavy sales of Gold Yen T/T for forward delivery. They must now be oversold to the extent of about Yen 20,000.000. We closed easy.

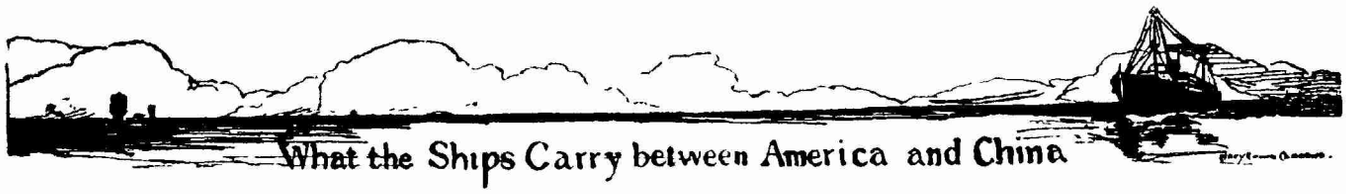
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 38,093,000 an increase of Tls. 1,582,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 50,050,000 a decrease of $ 120,000.
Silver Yen. ....Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 74,689,000 as against Tls. 52,075,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for March.	Thursday April 17	Friday April 18	Saturday April 19	Monday April 21	Tuesday April 22	Wednesday April 23
		opening closing	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
Bk's selling rates							
T/T London	3/2.894	3/2 1/4				3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 3/8				3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8
4m/s ,,	—	2/2 1/2				3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8
T/T India	231.644	226 1/2				226 1/2	226 1/2
T/T France	1,530.769	1110	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	1100	1035
T/T N. Y.	69.577	69 1/2				69 3/4	70
T/T H'kong	72.413	73 3/4				73 3/4	73 3/4
T/T Japan	62.086	59 1/2				59	57 3/4
T/T Batavia	193.654	192				191 3/4	191 3/4
T/T Straits	72.461	73 1/2				73 1/4	73 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/4.894	3/4 1/4				3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 3/8				3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.394	3/4 1/2				3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,644.231	1190				1180	1105
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.077	73				73 1/4	73 1/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 1/4				73 1/2	73 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 21	April 22	April 23
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/4				33 5/16	33 1/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $. 64 1/2		G. $. 64 3/8	G $. 64 3/8	G. $. 64 3/8
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 280.00	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	Tls. 276.00	Tls. 276.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00				111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.85				71.8875	71.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%				5 1/2%	4 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 64.98
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T439 1/8
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s. 3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T1/4 1/16
,, ,,	4 3 1/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T2/4 1/2
,, ,,	6 3 1/4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T1/91 1/8



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Mar. Tls. 1.28 equal Gold

S. S. President McKinley, March 14, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,508
Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,940
Apples, Fresh	,,	77
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	604
Ink, Printing.....	,,	320
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Canned Fish.....	Doz.	180
Hats	,,	15
Cigarettes	Mille.	62,500
Machinery.....Hk.	Tls.	16,609
Treasure:		
Silver Bars..... ,,	,,	83,571

S. S. Lisbon Maru, March 29,

To San Francisco.

Tallow, Vegetable	Pls.	798

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	2
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	14

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned..	Pcs.	37,500

To Philadelphia.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	Pls.	24

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	27,735

To New York.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 18...	Pls.	27
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	1,699
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	51
Hyson, other Ports ..	,,	96
Cotton Waste.....	,,	162
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	168
Camphor	,,	200
Feathers	,,	165
Groundnuts, Kernels..	,,	375
,, in shell..	,,	50
Hides, Buffalo	,,	354
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	290
Hats, Rush.....	,,	45,710
,, Fibre	,,	2,400
Skins, Deer	,,	5,055
,, Doe.....	,,	5,002
,, Goat, Untanned.	,,	11,000
,, Raccoon	,,	3,000
,, Weasel.....	,,	20,078
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,824

S. S. Karroo March 21. from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	415
,, Hoops	,,	730
,, Plate Cuttings ...	,,	8,226
,, Tubes	,,	1,402
,, Wire Shorts.....	,,	325
,, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	645
Paper, Writing	,,	12
Cigarettes.....	Mille	6,000

S. S. Tenbergen, March 18, from U. S. A.

Fish, Salt.....	Pls.	6,352
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn .....Sup. ft.		2,031,498

S. S. Edenton, March 25, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	373
,, Defective Wire Rods	,,	90
,, Hoops	,,	1,012
,, Hoop Ends	,,	1,836
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2,795
Bamboo Steel Bars	,,	1,000
Bones, Cow	,,	300
Carbon, Black	,,	872
Cotton, Raw, Pls. 2,750	,,	9,736
Resin	,,	998
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,492

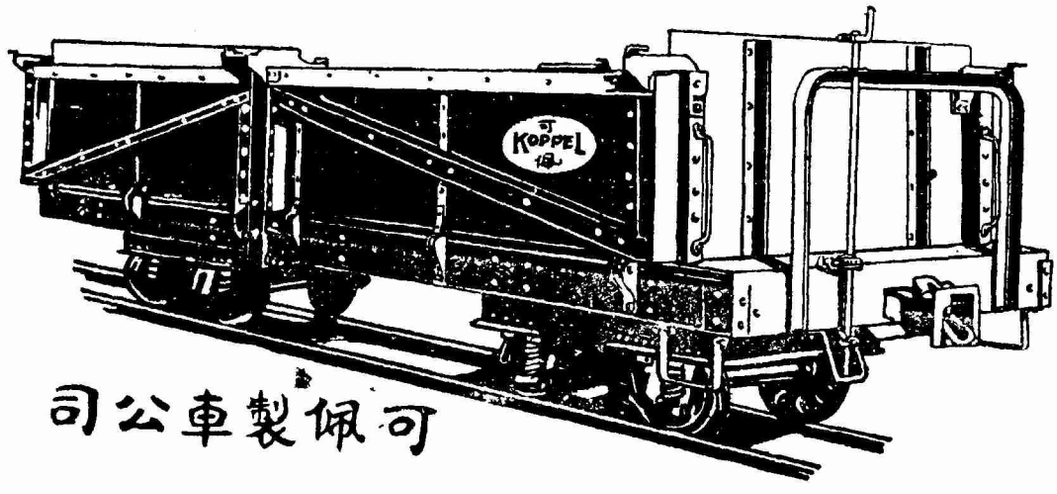
S. S. Alcinous, March 24. from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain...	Pls.	4,259
Asphaltum	,,	1,698
Grease	,,	1,040
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	6,823
Oil, Unclassed.....	Galls.	21,170

S. S. Moorish Prince, March 24, from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends.....	Pls.	779
,, Hoops.....	,,	21
,, Tubes.....	,,	2,419
,, Wire Shorts	,,	1,115
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	816
Wire Shorts	,,	1,219
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	10,699
Acid, Unclassed.....	,,	7
Beans	,,	2
Glucose	,,	307
Glue	,,	12
Gum, Arabic	,,	32
India-rubber	,,	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	2,524
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	1,042
Paper, Writing.....	,,	8
,, Unclassed	,,	388
Soda, Bicarbonate of...	,,	270
,, Unclassed.....	,,	3
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,294
,, Stalk.....	,,	228
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,361
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	429,275
Oilcloth	Pcs.	2,725
Shoes.....	Pairs	864
Raisin, Enamelled.. ..	Doz.	250
Belts, Unclassed	,,	18
Coffee, in Tins	,,	36
Hosiery	,,	52
Underwear	,,	81
Cigarettes	Mille	43,260
Cigars	,,	15
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 59	Hk. Tls.	3,834

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

28-329

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 17, 1924, Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; testimony taken of A. Lafuente, Gardner Crane, A. B. Rosenfeld, J. Rosenfeld, R. E. Stewardson, G. C. Wingrove; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 15, 1924, Cause No. 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; testimony taken of Dr. T. B. Dunn, P. M. Frantzen, R. Faire; submitted to jury.

" 21, " Crim. " 570, U. S. v. M. M. Jensen; testimony taken of M. M. Jensen, W. L. Eisler; submitted.

" 21, " " " 596, U. S. v. H. P. Jackson; testimony taken of P. C. Markhaevsky, Kishen Singh; submitted.

" 22, " Civil " 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. Bessie D. Stewart; testimony taken of Allan MacKenzie, defendant; submiited.

(Continued from last week)

VANDERHILL v. VANDERHILL

"a statement under oath, in writing, that because of his poverty, he is unable to pay the costs of said suit or action which he is about to commence, or to give security for the same, and that he believes he is entitled to the redress he seeks by such suit or action, and setting forth briefly the nature of his alleged cause of action. 3

It will be seen that the phrase above quoted from the motion fails to meet the requirements of the statute; but we shall give plaintiff an opportunity to file an affidavit in the statutory language and upon filing it, and adding a specific allegation of American citizenship, plaintiff will be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis.*

3. 27 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 209, sec. 1, p. 252; Barnes Federal Code, sec. 1367.

HAROLD RUSSELL, PLAINTIFF, v. L. C. PUBLISHING CO. DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 2218; decided July 26, 1923.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Corporation:** PAROL EVIDENCE. Where a corporate resolution fixes the salary of an officer but fails to specify when payment shall begin, parol evidence is admissible to show a contemporaneous oral agreement that such payment should not begin until the company realized profits.
2. ID.: EVIDENCE reviewed and found to show all parties understood and participated in such agreement.

Messrs. Haskell & Moss for the plaintiff.
Messrs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld for the defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover an amount alleged to be due plaintiff as vice-president and general manager of defendant company "at a stipulated salary of Tls. 600 per month." The amended answer

"Denies that the stipulated salary of said Plaintiff was Tls. 600.00, but in this respect Defendant alleges that it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and defendant corporation that the plaintiff was only to receive Tls. 600.00 per month, provided the said defendant made sufficient profit to pay the same."

A counter-claim for Tls. 1,250.00 for money alleged to have been received from defendant by plaintiff is also pleaded.

Plaintiff relies upon a resolution embodied in the minutes of a meeting of the directors of the defendant company on October 4, 1922, consisting of plaintiff and two others, reading as follows:

"Resolved that the vice-president be, and hereby is appointed the General Manager of the company at a salary of Tls. 600 per month and that the same salary shall be paid to the President."

The minutes of the same body at a meeting on April 3, 1923, with the same directors present, recites that plaintiff

"Admitted that it was the understanding of the officers, directors and stockholders of the company, that the salary of

Judgments and Orders:

April 15, 1924, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L D. Kearny; order canceling bail bond.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1410, American Express Co. v. M. L. Heen; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

„ 15, „ Estate „ 47, In re Eustacio Santa Maria's estate; order appointing administrator.
April 21, 1924, Crim. No. 570, U. S. v. M. M. Jensen; defendant discharged.
„ 21, „ „ „ 596, U. S. v. H. P. Jackson; defendant bound over to U. S. Court
„ 22, „ Estate „ 46, In re David Weiss's estate; order appointing administrator.
„ 22, „ „ „ 48, In re William Pratt McLaren's estate; order appointing administrator.
„ 22, „ Cause „ 2423, In re alleged insanity of Frances Blascoer; judgment.

Assignments for Hearing:

Ap. 30, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.
„ 30, „ 11 a.m., „ „ 2282, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.
May 1, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.
„ 2, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane.
„ 13, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.
„ 15, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
„ 20, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.
„ 21, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.
„ 27, „ 10 a.m., „ „ 2391, Dowdall, Read, & Tulasne v. Shanghai Bulding Company, Inc., et al.

Msicellaneous Filings:

April 15, 1924 Cause. No. 2406, F. Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; notice of motion.
„ 15, „ „ „ 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; notice of trial.
„ 15, „ „ „ 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; affidavit of publication.
„ 15, „ „ „ 2389, In re Sarah Boardman Goodrich's estate; affidavit of publication.
„ 15, „ „ „ 2420, Rudolf Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 15, „ „ „ 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; oath of jurors; verdict.
„ 17, „ Corpn „ 36, National Forwarding & Trading Corpn.; annual statement.
„ 17, „ Cause „ 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corpn.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2290, Heng Fu Cheng et al. v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Henry J. Zimmerman; marshal's return of summons.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; final commitment issued.

Tls. 600 per month to be paid to the President and General Manager, were only to be paid if and when the profits of the company permitted such payments."

Two of the directors testified to the effect that the recital in the second resolution correctly set forth the proceedings at the first meeting, and one of them, the corporate secretary, testified that the minutes containing the first resolution were prepared in advance and that one of the directors raised the objection that the resolution itself did not embody the provisions authorizing payment only when the profits of the company justified it. Plaintiff also testified on this point as follows:

Q. I will ask you whether it was not a fact that at this meeting it was decided between yourself, Mr. Griffin and another director that your salary was to commence when the company was able, financially able to pay it and not otherwise?

A. At that time I did not recall any question of stipulation of salary, because Mr. Griffin and myself were pushing the magazine along. We drew up the articles after the first issue came out, and there was no question at that time when the salary would be paid. It was simply a stipulation between Mr. Griffin and myself and the other director that his salary should be Tls. 600 and my salary Tls. 600. As to when it would be paid there was no question. We were mutually interested in the magazine.

Q. You say there was no discussion about that at all? I just want you to answer my question as to whether or not you agreed at that time that salary was not to commence until the paper was able to pay for it?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you not admit in my office, in the presence of Mr. Moss, your attorney, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Schoenfeld and myself, that it was a fact that salaries were not to commence until the paper was financially able to pay?

(continued next week)

April 19, 1924 Cause No. 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; final commitment issued.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2416, U. S. v. William McCabe; final commitment issued.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; final commitment issued.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2420, Rudolf Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2423, In re alleged insanity of Frances Blascoer; warrant of final commitment issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2409, Louis Martel v. Edwin W. Mills and John F. Manning; demurrer.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; summons issued.
„ 20, „ „ „ 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report covering disbursements to March 31, 1924.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2420, Rudolf Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; answer.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; bill of particulars.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; bill of particulars.

(By the Commissioner)

April 15, 1924, Civil No. 159, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; answer.
„ 15, „ Estate „ 47, In re Eustacio Santa Maria's estate; petition, deposition, oath and bond of administrator, letters of administration.
„ 16, „ Civil „ 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; writ of execution issued.
„ 16, „ „ „ 158, South British Insurance Co. Ltd. v. The China American Petroleum Co. Inc.; answer.
„ 17, „ Crim. „ 594, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; complaint.
„ 17, „ Crim. „ 595, U. S. v. W. Richmond; complaint.
„ 21, „ „ „ 596, U. S. v. H. P. Jackson; complaint.
„ 21, „ Civil „ 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
„ 22, „ „ „ 161, Virginia Thomas v. James S. Gardiner; petition, summons issued.
„ 22, „ Estate „ 46, In re David Weiss's estate; deposition; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
„ 22, „ „ „ 48, In re William Pratt McLaren's estate; deposition; petition; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12.10	12 30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7 28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12.41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... ... d.		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		—
Wusih ... ... d.		9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	7 00	10 56		11 41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.58
Tanyang ... ... d.	8.14	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	9.30	12.49			14.22	17 34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... a.	10 31	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... ... d.	12.30											8.50	10 00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3 53
Do. d												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14 07	15 33			20.32		4 58
Tientsin East... a												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16 31					6.26
Do. d												10.25		Nanziang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6 50
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan .. d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan ... d.	6 05	7.35	9 05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0.40
Tientungan . d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18.55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23 03	0.47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 20	12.00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19.00	20.45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	214.0	23 30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.16*	*18.16*	*19.30*	Kashal ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*23.37*
Kashal ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.42	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	—	—	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15